

050  
C7

NEWS STAND EDITION

UNIV. OF MICHIGAN

JUN 18 1912

# Collier's



COPYRIGHT 1907 BY F. A. GILLER & SON

VOL XXXVIII NO 15  
.....

JANUARY 5 1907

PRICE 10 CENTS



## Would you like a dip in the Pacific?

Would you like to play golf and tennis, or take an automobile tour in sunny California this winter?

**Then take the California Limited**

—the only train to Southern California, via any line, exclusively for first-class travel.

**Santa Fe**

Fred Harvey meal service, dustless tracks and block signals.  
Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona.  
Descriptive booklets free on request.  
Address Passenger Dept., A. T. & S. F. Ry. System 1117 Railway Exchange, Chicago.



## ALEXANDER WEPT

because he had no more worlds to conquer. If he were living to-day he would—from what biographers say of his tastes—own a Brasier, and then he would be again in the same fix.

Like Alexander, the Brasier has no more worlds—or cars—to conquer.

It has defeated all the principal cars of the world so REPEATEDLY and so DECISIVELY that its makers have rather lost the ardor for motor racing; it is hardly sportsmanlike to keep rubbing it in when one has a sure thing.

The French Elimination Trials—1904—for choice of the French team in the Gordon Bennett CUP race; the Brasier defeated all the best cars of France.

Gordon Bennett Cup, 1904. The Brasier won. They driving, defeating all the best cars of the world.

French Elimination Trials, 1905. They first, driving a Brasier, defeating all the best cars of France.

Gordon Bennett Cup Race, 1905. The Brasier won. They driving, defeating all the best cars of the world, a second and consecutive time.

BUT it is not in mere racing alone that the Brasier has repeatedly proven itself superior to all other cars. Reliability, power, flexibility, ease of control, endurance of LASTING quality of all its parts, the strength and mechanical perfection that means THOUSANDS of miles to touring without an accident of any kind, without a break or the replacement of a part. The splendid unapproachable motor car PERFECTION that means NO cost of upkeep, everything THERE, and working in perfect order ALL the time; this is the Brasier key note.

NO matter what kind of a car you are considering, no matter which make you select—you can make a more intelligent choice, and get more VALUE for the money you spend by knowing about the Brasier. Send for our Catalogue No 5—it is much more than a catalogue really; it is a wealth of very VALUABLE information, which will show you what points to look into when buying a car; it is VALUABLE and it's FREE.

Sole Importer  
Brasier Cars  
**E. B. Gallaher**  
230 West 58th Street  
NEW YORK




## WE MAKE GASOLINE MORE POWERFUL

by means of Offset Cylinders; by removing obstacles.

New style WINTON Cylinders are mounted "off center" from the crank shaft.

So, when the combustion of gas produces power, WINTON power puts its full strength into driving work, because the power-impulse is practically straight down—not off to one side, on a big angle.

Same difference in results as between hitting a nail squarely on the head and striking a glancing blow. Glancing blows waste energy, and bend the nail. Old style cylinders (not offset) waste power in side-thrusts, and hurry their decay in "knocking."

# WINTON

Model M has many other exclusive advantages.

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| Four-cylinder, 40 H. P. motor.<br>Cylinders and pistons perfectly ground and balanced.<br>Mechanical valves; all on one side of motor.<br>Single cam shaft; offset to save power.<br>90 H. P. Multiple Disc clutch; least inertia; most compact; smoothest starting.<br>Four speeds ahead; selective, sliding-gear transmission.<br>Countershaft at rest on direct third speed.<br>Clutch and transmission run on annular ball bearings. | Winton Precision carburetor throttle; instantaneous hand and foot control.<br>Mechanical "Shooting" oiler.<br>Winton Twin Springs, perfected.<br>Four brakes; all on driving hubs.<br>Wheels and pinion shaft run on taper roller bearings.<br>Drive shaft horizontal under normal load.<br>New idea, roller-type universal joints.<br>Reserve gasoline tank; never runs out of gasoline unexpectedly.<br>Jump spark ignition. | Wheel base, 112 inches.<br>Instant access to working parts.<br>Bearing surfaces accurately ground.<br>Tested materials assure safety.<br>Trunk carrier, five lamps, horn and tools included as equipment.<br>Seats seven passengers comfortably.<br>Price, \$3500 f. o. b. Cleveland.<br>Book M gives the facts in detail.<br>30 H. P. Winton Type X-1-V, admittedly the \$2500 leader for 1907. |
|--|--|--|

**THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., (Member A. L. A. M.) Cleveland, O., U. S. A.**



## SAVE MAGAZINE MONEY

### Our Free Catalogue

Is ready for its annual mission of practical magazine economy to the homes of 1,000,000 people who read magazines and newspapers. There is dividend-paying information on every page of this big 1907 edition, which lists over 3,000 magazines, periodicals, newspapers and combination offers. Our system saves you subscription money, for we quote you the

### Lowest Existing Prices

|                           |           |                        |              |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| The Saturday Evening Post | Our Price | Review of Reviews      | \$3.00       | Our Price |
| The Ladies' Home Journal  | \$3.00    | Woman's Home Companion | 1.00         | \$3.00    |
| World's Work              | \$3.00    | Our Price              |              |           |
| McClure's Magazine        | 1.00      | \$3.00                 | Outing       | Our Price |
| Delineator                | 1.00      |                        | Ainslee's    | \$3.50    |
|                           |           |                        | World To-Day |           |

The above are examples of our offers. Send for one of them. Each Magazine may be mailed to a different address.

Why pay the publishers' prices, when you can buy for less of us?

We have helped thousands save magazine dollars. We can do the same for you.


Send us your name on a one-cent postal card, asking for our Free Catalogue. Write to-day. We can interest you. Address

**J. M. HANSON'S MAGAZINE AGENCY**  
NEW YORK OFFICE: 99 Fourth Ave. (near 12th St.) 215 Hanson Block, LEXINGTON, KY.



## Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream

Assures a FAIR Complexion All Winter




Icy winds, dust impurities, extremes of temperature indoors and out, cause facial roughness, chapping and soreness, that Hinds' Cream will surely prevent if applied before and after exposure. This delightful antiseptic liquid completely removes all clogging matter from the pores, heals all chaps and skin sores, makes the complexion clear, smooth and youthful. Best for Babies' delicate skin and for men who shave. Guaranteed to contain no grease, bleach or chemicals; will not cause the growth of hair. Substitutes disappoint: buy only Hinds'; at all dealers, 50c; or if not obtainable, sent postpaid by us. Write for Free Sample Bottle and Booklet.

A. S. HINDS, 12 West Street, Portland, Maine

## HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The original and only genuine



A delicious, refreshing and nourishing beverage, served either hot or cold. It is the ideal luncheon for the busy business man, a satisfying drink for the fatigued woman shopper. Horlick's Malted Milk is both a natural drink and a natural food. It is better than tea, coffee or chocolate, for it gives positive nourishment without harmful reaction. At all druggists. Quick to serve. Easy to digest. Ask for Horlick's — Others are imitations. The food for all ages

## THE "BEST" LIGHT

### Spectacles and Eyeglasses

are a superfluity where our lamps are used. Portable, 100-candle power and produces a safe, white, powerful, steady light with No odor, dirt, grease or smoke. Every lamp warranted. Costs 2c per week. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. The BEST LIGHT CO. Owners of Original Patents. 7-25 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

## MAGIC LANTERNS

Stereopticons and Moving Picture Machines—all sizes, all prices. Views illustrating timely subjects. Fine thing for Church and Home Entertainments. Men with small capital make money giving public exhibitions. Illustrated catalogue free. McALLISTER MFG. OPTICIAN 49 Nassau St., New York.

# Collier's

## THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907

|   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| COVER DESIGN                                      | Drawn by Maxfield Parrish   |       |
| THE REVIVAL THAT FAILED                           | Full-Page in Color by E. W. Kemble  | 6     |
| EDITORIALS  |   | 7     |
| OUR NEWEST BATTLESHIP. Photographs                |   | 10    |
| AFTERMATH. Illustrated with Photographs           |   | 11    |
| WELLINGTON'S GIRL. Story                          | Illustrated by J. W. Adams  | 13    |
| A REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1906                         | Samuel E. Moffett   | 15-20 |
|   | Illustrated with a Double-Page of Photographs, and Sketches by F. T. Richards |       |
| IMPORTING HOLY WATER. Photographs                 |   | 21    |
| THE OTHER AMERICANS. Illustrated with Photographs | Arthur Ruhl   | 22    |

P. F. COLLIER & SON, PUBLISHERS  
 NEW YORK: 416-424 West Thirteenth Street  
 LONDON: 10 Norfolk Street, Strand, W. C., and The International News Company, 5 Breems Buildings, Chancery Lane, E. C.  
 TORONTO, Ont.: 72-74 Bay Street  
 COPYRIGHT 1907 BY P. F. COLLIER & SON  
 Entered as second-class matter February 26, 1895, at the Post-Office at New York, New York, under the Act of March 3, 1879.  
 Volume XXXVIII Number 15 10 Cents per Copy \$5.20 per Year

The best place for rest or recreation or recuperation at this season:

## ATLANTIC CITY

and the new Fireproof

## CHALFONTE

is especially well equipped to supply the wants of those who come to secure them.

Write for Illustrated Folder and Rates to

### THE LEEDS COMPANY

Always Open On the Beach

## CREDIT GIVEN TO EVERYBODY

Trade with the first institution to originate the far-reaching plan of shipping goods any place in the United States, giving a most practical and liberal credit that allows of your using the goods while paying a little now and then. We save you money and give credit on substantial household furnishings which includes Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Rugs, Sewing and Washing Machines, Crockery, Silverware, etc.

Our STOVE CATALOGUE tells all about Big Stoves and Ranges—it's Free. Write for it now.

Send 75c Cash and Us we will ship this elegant reclining Morris Chair, selected solid oak, golden finish, massive profusely carved frame, large claw feet, upholstered with best quality fabric and leather, ruffled sides and button front, spring seat and back, exactly like illustration. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Order Chair No. 160. Price \$5.75. Pay 75c Cash, 50c Monthly.

OUR GREAT CATALOGUE FREE for the asking. Remember it is the only catalogue published showing the exact reproduction of goods direct from the articles. It also includes reproductions of carpets and rugs in colors. SEND A POSTAL NOW—IT'S FREE. STRAUS & SCHRAM, 1053 35th St., Chicago, Ill.

## Lea & Perrins' Sauce

### THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

is invaluable to the fastidious cook. It adds zest to her Gravies and spice to her Salads, and improves the flavor of Fish, Game and Soups. Its rare rich flavor makes Lea & Perrins' Sauce the most useful of all seasonings.



Beware of Imitations

John Duncan's Sons, Agts., N. Y.

## The HEART of the CAR

The Heart of a Motor Car Is in Its Ignition

When your car has heart trouble there is **danger**; when your ignition is faulty, your car is faulty.

### A Car Is No Better Than Its Ignition

AN \$8,000 car with poor ignition gives you much less traveling value than a \$2,000 car with perfect ignition.

The only perfect ignition system is the WITHERBEE. If you have an expensive car you cannot get your money's worth out of it without the WITHERBEE Batteries. If your car is a modest-priced one, you must have the WITHERBEE to give you speed, safety, reliability and endurance.

There are some things about ignition which you should know in order to get greater speed, greater safety, greater value out of your car; drop us a line requesting No. 8 and we will send you a little booklet which will be of inestimable value to you; it's free.

### WITHERBEE IGNITER CO.

Main Office: 541 W. 43d St., New York

BRANCHES:  
 Chicago, 1329 Michigan Ave.  
 Detroit, 260 Jefferson Ave.  
 Baltimore, 510 Continental Building



To sunny, old-world

## Havana

12-day round trip on BEE LINE'S New S. S. Brunswick

## \$60

including all expenses while on the boat.

Lowest Rates Ever Made

2 days in Havana. Return good for six months.

Optional trip to Florida en route. Luxurious state-rooms, finest of cooking, every ocean comfort.

Sailings Jan. 5, 19 Feb. 2, 16

For full information address GEO. F. TILTON G. P. A. 32 BROADWAY NEW YORK



## "EXER-KETCH" IRON AUTO

(Patented)

Adjustable in size to fit any boy or girl as they grow from 3 years to 15 years. "Geared" for fastest speed, but runs easier. Stronger—"it's iron"—but lighter weight. Rider has absolute control riding forward or backward, coasting or climbing a hill. "Can't be upset." No dead center. "CAN'T BE BROKEN" and won't wear out. A straight pull (ordinary hand-car) motion, instantly interchangeable to the exact "Rowing and Sculling" exercise motion. Designed by a Physician to develop and strengthen the spine and chest, and out the child's legs. Write for our free offer. "Exer-Ketch" Novelty Co., 102 N. Senate St., Indianapolis, Ind.

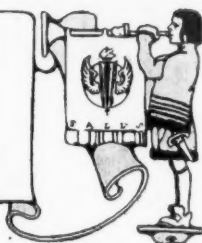




# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

\$2.50 per line, less 5% for cash with order. Minimum four lines, maximum twelve lines

NO ADVERTISER WHOSE HONESTY THE PUBLISHERS HAVE THE LEAST REASON TO DOUBT WILL BE ALLOWED IN THESE COLUMNS. SHOULD, HOWEVER, OUR READERS DISCOVER ANY MISREPRESENTATION, A PROMPT REPORT THEREOF WILL BE APPRECIATED



SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907

## EDUCATIONAL

YOUR STORIES, SKETCHES, ETC., MADE SALABLE BY CORRECT PREPARATION FOR PUBLISHERS. Manuscripts read and properly edited for \$1 per 1000 words submitted. Authors' Help Bureau, Kimball Building, Washington, D. C.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, AND ITALIAN taught at home. Prepared and directed by Paul E. Kuner, Ph.D., President New England College of Languages. Text books furnished. Catalogue sent free. Massachusetts Correspondence Schools, 194 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

THE SCIENCE OF COMMERCIAL BOOKKEEPING. The leading textbook on Correct and Practical Bookkeeping. Price \$2.00. Title page and references on request. Adolph Hirsch, Accountant, 640 Broadway, N. Y.

## PHOTOGRAPHY

THE ENVELOPE plate exposing and developing method is a radical improvement in plate photography. One plate holder. Unlimited plates. Daylight changing. Economical and convenient. Fits almost any camera. Try it at our expense. Write for description and trial offer. Lyon Camera Specialty Co., 1021 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

INTERESTED IN PHOTOGRAPHY? Then send 25c for a 3 mo. trial subscription to the leading American photographic magazine for over a generation. The Photographic Times, 97 Union Square, N. Y. City.

PHOTOGRAPHY taught by mail. 10 cents per lesson. The Camera teaches all you want to know about photography. Amateurs and professionals. One dollar a year. Send 10c. for specimen copy. The Camera, 117 S. 11th St., Philadelphia.

LUMIERE PLATES, PAPERS AND CHEMICALS. For 20 years the standard in Europe. A Free Sample for the asking. Write New York Office, 11 West 27th Street. Factories Lyons, France, and Burlington, Vt.

## BOOKS and PERIODICALS

MAGAZINES, NEWSPAPERS and all Periodicals at lowest club prices. Our catalogue contains a list of 3,000 periodicals and combination offers. A handy magazine guide, 40 pages and cover. Free for asking. Bennett's Magazine Agency, 68 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

TAX FREE DENATURED ALCOHOL. Its bearing on future corn prices. 28 pages. Second Edition. Free. Of vital importance to Manufacturers, Distillers, Investors, Speculators, Farmers and others. Write for this booklet. E. W. Wagner, 99 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE UPRIGHT PIANOS. Slightly used instruments: 12 Steinways from \$350 up; 6 Wabers from \$250 up; 9 Kratons from \$250 up; 1 Knabe from \$250 up; 3 Chickering from \$250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights, \$75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 40 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

## STAMPS, COINS AND CURIOS

OLD STAMPS AND COINS. Bought and Sold. Large Stamp or Coin Catalogue 10c. 325 different Fiji, Hawaii, etc., Stamps for 32c. 550 different Fiji, Hawaii, etc., Stamps for 95c. Joseph Negreen, 28 E. 23d St., New York.

\$5.75 PAID FOR RARE 1853 QUARTERS. Keep all money coined before 1875 and send 10c at once for a set of 2 coin and stamp value books. It may mean a fortune to you. Address C. F. Clarke & Co., Dept. 22, LeRoy, N. Y.

## LATEST NOVELTIES TOYS and GAMES

"CHEER UP," "DO IT NOW," and many other catchy mottoes. Printed on extra cards in Red, 3x5 inches. 25c. For 25 cards, assorted. Two-cent stamp will bring you sample. John W. Little & Co., Pawtucket, R. I., General Printers, Manufacturers of Work and Gum Labels our specialties.

"QUIEN SABE," THE NEW PARKER GAME. No game, save our game Pit, has met with the immense success of Quen Sabe. The greatest fun of any game in the world. Learned in two minutes; catchy as wildfire; entirely unique. 120 card pack, 50 cents. Sold everywhere, or mailed promptly for price. Parker Brothers, Salem, Massachusetts.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVERWARE

PHOTOGRAPHS PRINTED IN YOUR WATCH CASE or on the dial. Special introductory price \$2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalogue of chime clocks. Expert watch, clock and jewelry repairs. References, any prominent jeweler. Lester Cerf, 47 Maiden Lane, New York.

## COMMERCE and SHIPPING

REMOVING WEST? Write us regarding reduced rates and through cars for household effects. Transcontinental Freight Co., 217 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Agencies in all principal cities.

## FOR BOYS and GIRLS

\$500 IN GOLD for selling Hindoo Wire Puzzle, greatest of the age. Everybody loves it. Other prizes, \$1,000, \$500, profit on sales in addition to prizes. Send 10c. for sample and particulars. Unaka Novelty Co., Elizabethton, Tenn.

## FOR MEN

DO YOUR FEET TROUBLE YOU? Why not walk on cushion insoles, not hard leather? For the same price we will make you a pair to order to fit your feet ten days after we receive order for the Improved Cushion Sole shoe, Dr. Reed, Patentee. Put foot on piece of paper, draw outline with pencil, send size inside of old shoe with \$5.00, which pays all charges. Circulars and full particulars on request. Upham Bros. Co., Dept. D, Stoughton, Mass.

CASH REGISTERS \$60.00 and upward. Accurate. Reliable. High in Quality. The Hallwood Leader at \$125.00 does same work as other makes costing twice as much. Hallwood Registers are sold through your jobber or direct from factory, saving agents' commissions and expenses. Write for descriptive matter. The Hallwood Cash Register Co., 122 Yale St., Columbus, Ohio.

GENTLEMEN, DON'T MISS THIS. The "Nuway" Collar Button and Buttoner (combined) is the Improved, Up-to-Date way of putting on your collar. Quick and Easy. Collars wear much longer. By mail for 15c. The Nuway Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I. 47 Maple St.

MAKE STARTING A BANK ACCOUNT one of your first New Year's resolutions and open your account at the Union Trust Company of Providence, R. I. We pay 4% interest on accounts of \$1.00 or more. Assets over \$31,000,000. Booklet free.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

DO YOU KNIT OR CROCHET? The most beautiful yarns and worsteds are not sold through the stores. Sold only by mail to the consumer, direct from the mill, at manufacturers' prices. Write for free booklet and samples of "Lawrette" yarns, and save money. Lawrence Dye Works Co., 51 South Canal St., Lawrence, Mass.

SENSIBLE PRESENTS. Get something attractive, but get something that will never lose its attractiveness. Collier's Prints—paintings and drawings by Gibson, Remington, Jessie Wilcox Smith, and many others—are always a pleasure to the owner. Ready to frame. Send 10 cents for catalogue with 160 miniature reproductions of pictures suitable for gifts. C. W. Stevens Co., 412 West 13th St., New York City.

VALUABLE COOK BOOK SENT FREE, 300 recipes, suggestions enabling housewives to save money yet supply the table better. Send to-day to Sargent's Gem Food Chopper, 164 Leonard Street, New York.

## FOR THE HOUSEHOLD

WILEY'S WAXENE is to woodwork, floors and furniture of a house what stove polish is to the stove; antiseptic, germ-proof. Child can apply it. Send for free sample. Wiley Waxene Co., 73 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.

## POULTRY and PETS

THE RELIABLE RECORD IS TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SUCCESS. Why take chances with unknown machines when the same price buys a Reliable of which you can be sure with 160 miniature reproductions of pictures suitable for gifts. C. W. Stevens Co., 412 West 13th St., New York City.

GOLD FISH. Most elegant and delightful of all home pets. New Japanese varieties are extra fine. We ship everywhere in U. S. and guarantee live arrival. Large illustrated catalogue free. Iowa Bird Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

BEFORE BUYING AN INCUBATOR get our Free Catalogue. It will give you some money-saving points. Brooder House Plans 15c. Poultry Book 50c. Columbia Incubator Co., Box 8, Delaware City, Del.

## SOUVENIR POST CARDS

POST CARD COLLECTORS, JOIN THE UNION. 25c including Cards and Outfit, enables you to exchange cards all over the world. List of exchangers, your name in list. Post Card Union of America, Dept. C, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEND 25c for 12 choice imported Postal Views of the world, or 6 real Photos of Actors and Actresses, also Art subjects. Name your favorites. Phila. Camera Exchange, 129 South 11th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

## SEEDS and PLANTS

HORSFORD'S Hardy Plants for cold climates. A thousand kinds, Ornamental Plants and Seeds, tried in cold Vermont. Carriage saved in price and quality of stock. Write for catalogue. Frederick Horsford, Charlotte, Vermont.

## HELP WANTED

AT ONCE—Several young men to prepare for coming Examinations for Railway Mail Clerks. Permanent positions. Good salaries. Many appointments. No experience necessary. Room 69, Inter-State Bldg., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SALESMEN, can easily make \$10 a day selling our Gold Window Letters, Novelty Signs, and Changeable Signs; quick cash sales, unlimited quantities. Catalogue free. Sullivan Co., Dept. G, 405 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES. Catalog explains how we teach hair-dressing, manicuring, facial massage, chiropractic, electrolysis. Write branches. Moler System of Colleges, New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, Denver.

YOUNG COLLEGE MEN seeking positions that will open up possibilities for the future should learn of our facilities for serving them. Salaries, \$500-\$1000. Hapgoods, 305-307 Broadway, New York.

SCIENCE OF MODERN SELLING tells how to increase your efficiency, multiply sales, secure orders you "almost get." Free booklet. Elmer Dwiggins, 8 Astor Theater Building, N. Y. City.

OPEN POSITIONS for managers, salesmen, clerical and technical men. Salaries \$1000-5000. Write for list and plan. Now is the time of the year. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Sq., N. Y.

## AGENTS WANTED

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS. Any bright young man between 16 and 20 years old can act as our local demonstrating and sales agent, and make easily from \$5.00 to \$15.00 per week working after hours. To the right kind of a boy we will give exclusive territory. All you have to do is to call at houses or stores where they have electric lights and demonstrate that this new electric bulb, the Hylo, will turn high and low like gas. No skill or knowledge of electricity necessary. Excellent training for high grade, ambitious young man. Name references when writing. Send 2c. in stamps for Advice to Young Men. The Phelps Co., 39 State St., Detroit, Mich.

PHILADELPHIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$1,000,000. Something new in Life Insurance. Regular income can be readily made through sale of new Life Insurance Policies issued by this Company. We want responsible representatives in every locality east of Mississippi River. Liberal Terms. For particulars apply, Dept. C, Philadelphia Life Insurance Co., North Am. Bldg., Phila., Pa.

AGENTS wanted to sell best Kettles in the world for Cooking, Steaming, Straining Food of all kinds; no more burned or scalded hands, or food wasted. Sample free. Write American Specialty Stamping Co., Johnstown, Pa.

## REAL ESTATE

MONEY IN WHEAT in the Great Wheat Region of Western Canada. Finest land in the world. Low prices—easy terms. You should write for our free book, No. 3, "The Home-Builders," telling all about this great opportunity. Saskatchewan Realty & Improvement Co., St. Paul, Minn.

COOS BAY NEXT. Oregon's Coast City. Buy lots in Schaefer's Addition for Location—not phraseology—which is "Central," between Empire, North Bend and Marshfield, on the Bay. Geo. J. Schaefer, Desk E, 317 Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Ore.

PRODUCTIVE FARMS bought and sold. Several now for sale; rich soil, \$20.00 an acre. Near town and railroad. Desirable really every where bought, sold and exchanged. No sale, no fee. Write F. B. Eborn, Birmingham, Ala.

## YACHTS and BOATS

GASOLINE LAUNCHES. Our new \$200 Launch is a world beater. Has mahogany decks and ample power. A dashing beauty, every inch of which speaks of quality. Send for circular C. Minn. Boat & Power Co., Stillwater, Minn.

## AUTOMOBILES and SUNDRIES

AUTO HORNS. Our American made horns are equal to any in the world. To introduce them we will send one large Dragon Horn No. 31 with screen, bulb and 40 inch brass tube, to any address in U. S., express prepaid for \$7.00, cash with order. This ad. will not appear again. Stevens & Co., 99 Chambers St., N. Y. City, U. S. A.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

SANITARY AND DUSTLESS HOUSE CLEANING. For Sale—Portable Compressed Air House Cleaning Wagons and Machinery sold to responsible parties to operate in Cities of from 5,000 inhabitants upward. Each portable Cleaning Plant has an earning capacity of from \$50 to \$70 per day, at a cost of about \$8 per day. Capital required from \$2,000 upwards. Stationary Residential Plants from \$350 upwards. Over 100 companies operating our system. We are the pioneers in the business, and will prosecute all infringers. State references. Address General Compressed Air H. C. Co., 4400 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED TO ACT AS LOCAL DEMONSTRATING AND SALES AGENT for the new electric light bulb—the Hylo. Good men can make from \$20 to \$50 per week and to such men we give exclusive agents' territory and credit them with repeat orders. When you call on the housewife or business man and demonstrate that the Hylo will turn high and low like gas they will buy, never fear. We furnish sample outfits for \$10.00. Name reference when writing. Booklet "How to Apply for a Position," 10c. in stamps. The Phelps Co., 39 State St., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—Portable outfits for cleaning carpets without removing from floor; also rugs, upholstery, etc., by compressed air and vacuum. An outfit means a good income, an independent business and exclusive territory. Capital required about \$300.00. Don't write unless you are looking for a legitimate money making business and have the necessary capital. Address Dept. G. American Air-Cleaning Co., 432-434 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

EVERYONE INTERESTED in the mail order business should have our booklet, "Mail Order Advertising," 32 pages of valuable information. Rates, plans, mediums, follow up systems. Also booklet, "The Right Way of Getting Into the Mail Order Business," both 20c. Name reference. Ross D. Brenner & Co., 41 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia.

\$100 PER MONTH SALARY PAID WEEKLY TO ENERGETIC MAN IN EACH COUNTY to represent Hardware Department. Established business. Expense money paid in advance. The Columbia House, H-2, Chicago.

PATENT FOR SALE (\$3,000). Appliance for cleaning and adjusting incandescent electric lamps—high and difficult places reached without use of ladders—very valuable—best references. L. Weissenbach, 888 E. 50th St., Chicago.

YOU CAN EARN \$2,000 UP. Advertising Thermometers sell easily because they pay. High-grade proposition. No collections. Ask for Booklet W and liberal terms. Taylor Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y. Established 54 years.

ACTIVE man or woman wanted as local manager for Suffolk Hosiery Mills, 177 Summer St., Boston, Mass., manufacturers of first quality hosiery; factory to consumer; unmatchable prices; no capital required; write for terms.

MANAGERS WANTED in connection with our system of stores in principal Pacific Coast cities. High-grade, forceful men with selling ability, address Pacific Syndicate Stores Company, 1081 Ellis Street, San Francisco.

ADVERTISERS MAGAZINE. The Western Monthly should be read by every advertiser and Mail-Order dealer. Best "Ad School" in existence. Trial Sub. 10c. Sample copy free. Western Monthly, 327 Grand Av., Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN TO ADVERTISE PROFITABLY. A successful advertising agent offers to teach present or prospective advertisers or advertising men how to plan and conduct profitable campaigns. My course covers retail, mail-order and general advertising. Must not be confused with ordinary "double-anybody's-salary" schemes intended for credulous youngsters. I guarantee my personal attention, criticism, and advice, and stake my good name on the practical value of the course. I invite inquiries from intelligent, progressive business and advertising men on their concerns' stationery. George Frank Lord, Proprietor Lord Advertising Agency, 106 German Savings Bank Bldg., New York.

WANTED. Managing Agents. Work based on large commission; liberal advance to right men; excellent opportunity; a sound and attractive proposition. Address Superintendent, Dept. A, 201 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.

## INVESTMENTS

STOCKHOLDER'S REPORT TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF A MUTUAL BUSINESS. We want you to read this handsome book, illustrated with over 40 photo-engravings. It will interest any man or woman who wishes to provide a safe and sure income for old age and a "rainy day." Your income may begin today by a payment of \$5. or more. The book also tells how to leave a substantial bequest to your family when you die. It is not about insurance. A simple request will bring it to your door without charge. I. L. & D. Co., 715 Drexel Bldg., Phila., Pa.

PASCO Power & Water Co., a Pacific Coast Investment of unusual merit. Owns developed Water Power, 6,000 acres of irrigable lands. No indebtedness. Address The Broker's Guarantee & Trust Co., Failing Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

WE OFFER THE 6% GOLD BONDS OF THE Niagara Falls Power Co. Denomination \$1,000. Send at once for circular and statements of earnings. Meadows, Williams & Co., Bankers, Buffalo, New York.

## SAVINGS BANKS

BANK BY MAIL. We pay 4% interest compounded semi-annually on every dollar deposited. Send for Booklet "A," giving full details. Capital and surplus—\$2,500,000. Commonwealth Trust Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## PATENTS

PATENTS THAT PROTECT. Our three books for Inventors mailed on receipt of six cents stamps. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Rooms 19 to 29 Pacific Bldg., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

## COLLECTIONS

"SOME PEOPLE DON'T LIKE US." We collect bad debts from dead beats everywhere for everybody. We can collect yours. We collect more hopelessly bad debts than any agency in the World. Write us and we will both make money. Merchant's Protective Association, Francis G. Luke, General Manager, Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Classified Advertising


Every advertisement submitted for Collier's Classified Service is scrutinized closely. If its text suggests the slightest probability of double dealing, it is "suspended" until the standing of the advertisement can be looked into.

A good many dollars' worth of business is lost each week through the enforcement of this policy, yet we hope to make up these losses many times over as soon as honest advertisers realize what we are doing for them.

Your advertisement—would you prefer to have it mixed in with all sorts of dubious catchpenny offers or keeping company with respectable offers of reputable men?

**Collier's**  
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY  
NEW YORK



**Curtiss World's Record Motorcycles**  
  
 2½ and 5 H.P. Light motors up to 8-cylinder, for airships, etc.  
**G. H. Curtiss Mfg. Co.**  
 Hammondsport, N. Y.  
 (World's Motorcycle Record: 10 miles, 8-4 2-5, Ormond Beach, Fla.)

**Home Study**  
 Forty courses of study in Normal, Academic, Business and Pharmacy Departments. We have been affiliated with Northwestern University since 1902; graduates in our advanced courses may receive university entrance credits without examination; instruction also in lower grades of work. We offer four annual \$100 scholarships in the University for best work done in our correspondence courses. Instructors are college graduates with successful teaching experience. Inquiries invited.  
**INTERSTATE SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE**  
 386-396 Wabash Avenue, Chicago

**CLEANLINESS OF OPERATION**  
 Is one of the strong features that has helped to earn the present world-wide reputation and endorsement of the **DAUS TIP TOP DUPLICATOR**. No printer's ink used, thus avoiding soiled hands and clothing. No expensive supplies, too copies from pen-written and 50 copies from type-written original. **Send on ten days' trial without deposit.** Complete duplicator, capsize, prints 8 1/2 x 11 inches, contains 16 feet of solid printing surface (which can be used over and over again). \$5. **Felix K. Daus Duplicator Co., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., New York**

**SURVEYING**  
 offers a well-paying field to the man who prefers outdoor work. There is dignity and responsibility connected with such positions. It affords chances to travel, to see the world, to study conditions, and often leads directly to the very highest positions. George Washington began his career in this field. Why not let us tell you all about our Surveyors Course? Merely clip this advertisement, mail it to us and receive free our 200 page hand-book describing our 60 courses.

**ENGINEERING**  
 American School of Correspondence, Chicago, Ill.  
 Medium Collier 2-5, 70

**Let me sell Your Patent**  
 My book based upon 15 years experience as a Patent Salesman mailed FREE. Patent sales exclusively. If you have a Patent for sale call on or write **WILLIAM E. HOYT**  
 Patent Sales Specialist  
 205 Dun Building  
 Broadway New York City

**PATENTS**  
 Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade-Marks, etc., sent free. Patents secured through **Munn & Co.**, receive free notice in the **SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN**  
**MUNN & CO., 357 Broadway, N. Y.**  
 BRANCH OFFICE: 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

**SPARKS THAT "SPARK"**  
 If you want your battery to furnish the kind of sparks that get all possible power out of your motor car or boat, install an **Apple Battery Charger**. A dynamo right on your car that keeps the batteries always full and ready to furnish a strong, sure current. Write today for information.  
 The Dayton Electrical Mfg. Co.  
 121 St. Clair St., Dayton, Ohio

**"How to Remember"**  
 Sent free to readers of this periodical.  
**Stop Forgetting**  
 You are no greater intellectually than your memory. Easy, inexpensive, increases income; gives ready memory for faces, names, business details, studies, conversation; develops will, public speaking, penmanship. Send for free booklet.  
**DICKSON MEMORY SCHOOL, 721 Kimball Hall, CHICAGO**

**HIGHER SALARIES**  
 Are paid in the civil service departments than for the same class of work with private employers. No employment offers better inducements to the ambitious man. Our booklet, giving a list of positions and the requirements, will be sent free upon request.  
**MASSACHUSETTS CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS**  
 194 B Boylston Street BOSTON

**WHAT SCHOOL? We Can Help You Decide**  
 Catalogues and reliable information concerning all schools and colleges furnished without charge. (See kind of school.) American School & College Agency, 301-41 Park Row, N. Y., or 351, 315 Dearborn St., Chicago

**PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED.**  
 Free report as to Patentability. Illustrated Guide Book, and List of Inventions Wanted, sent free.  
**EVANS, WILKENS & CO., Washington, D. C.**

**STARK FRUIT BOOK**  
 shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our terms of distribution. We want more salesmen. **Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.**

**COLLECT STAMPS FOR AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.**  
 1901 Price List and 12 Universal Pictorial Stamps Free. 155 all different 10c. Pocket Album 5c. 1000 hinges 5c. Approval Sheets also sent. 50c. commission. Largest Stock in U. S. **NEW ENGLAND STAMP CO., 93 Washington Bldg., Boston.**

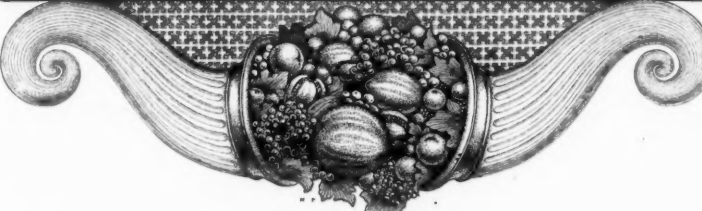
**FINE FARM LANDS**  
 In Eastern Colorado, near Denver, and in the Texas Panhandle, \$10. to \$25. per acre. No irrigation. See maps of Colorado and Texas (sent free) to locations. **GEO. H. HEAFFORD,**  
 277 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILLS.

**Jones Nat'l AUCTIONEERING and School of ORATORY**  
 231 Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill., all branches. Special instructors. Terms given each. Free Catalogue. **CAREY M. JONES, Pres**

**JAPAN Frequent Spring Parties.**  
 First class throughout, \$625.  
 30 Tours to **EUROPE (\$270. up)**  
**FRANK C. CLARK** 96 Broadway, New York

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

# EDITORIAL BULLETIN



NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1907

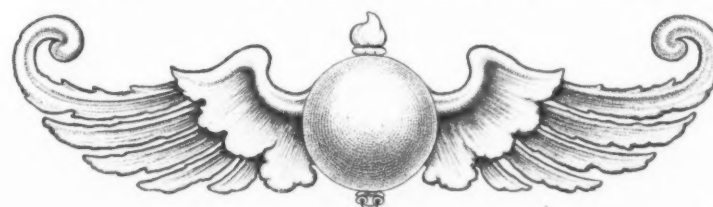
One of the most stupendous dramas the nation has ever seen is being enacted in San Francisco. We are not sure that the general public realize the importance of the situation out there. San Francisco, after the earthquake, was a nine days' wonder—and what then? The San Franciscans came to realize that their city could never revive under the thievery of the Schmitz-Ruef gang. The Argonauts arose in revolt. The earth-tremor was followed by a political cataclysm which is rumbling yet.

Frederick Palmer finds Ruef peculiar. The graduate of a California university, he has brought educated methods into dishonesty. His water-front board of supervisors, the Hon. Mike Coffey and his pals, are men of less than no education. He has organized thuggery, gambling, prostitution; has formed them into a chain of trusts and appointed himself their corporation counsel. Ruef, the Boss, appears nowhere officially, but the sign "A. Ruef, Law Office," is a familiar one in the precincts of graft. That sign is already displayed in Fillmore Street, the new Tenderloin. The heroes of the hour in San Francisco seem to be Rudolph Spreckels and Francis J. Heney. Mr. Spreckels has volunteered to furnish the capital to prosecute the public criminals whom Mr. Heney intends to drive into the bay. It will, no doubt, be the most celebrated legal fight in history. Mr. Palmer's article will appear in our next issue.

With the new year we turn over a new leaf in the general construction of Collier's. We shall have three pages of editorials instead of two as heretofore, as the increasing popularity of this department calls for expansion. The review of events comprising "What the World is Doing" will go in the back of the paper in wide columns. This change will allow for each important special article to be printed consecutively on full pages, thus avoiding the rather unpleasant device of continuing a story on the back pages. Mr. Moffett's review of the year in this week's issue is accompanied by the most striking photographs we have published during the year past and is embellished with cartoons by F. T. Richards.

According to Maxfield Parrish, Aladdin, of Arabian Nights' reputation, could never be admitted at our ports as an American citizen. Aladdin was a Chinese coolie; but the Arabian chronicler saw no objection to admitting him to the gem-girt House of Dreams which has preserved his name and made it immortal among the Captains of Wizardry. In the next picture of Mr. Parrish's Arabian Nights series, Aladdin, the Chinaman, is shown gazing in wonder at the magic trap-door which shall lead him down to the Wonderful Lamp.

It is quite natural to mention Maxfield Parrish and wizards in the same breath. Every picture that he makes is, in its way, quite a miracle of technique. He paints on vellum, and does his work with a minute skill which we would attribute to a maker of Satsuma ware rather than to an illustrator. An art review, in analyzing Mr. Parrish's work, recently remarked that its fineness baffles criticism, and is made doubly remarkable by the poetic view and large feeling which characterize it. He spends his days on his quiet Vermont farm and cultivates his natural passion for doing minute things well. The very boxes in which he ships his drawings to us he makes himself, dovetailed and polished by his own hand—and they are much too nice examples of cabinet-making to waste on express companies.



**LABLACHE**  
 FACE POWDER  
**Perpetuates Youth**  
 Mrs. J. B. Zook, of Warsaw, O., writes: "Have used your Lablache Powder for twelve years. I can honestly recommend it. My flesh is too tender to use any other. I am always taken for a woman 10 or 15 years younger than I really am." Lablache Face Powder is pure and healthful. It is the greatest of all beautifiers. It prevents wrinkles, sallowness and perpetuates youth. **Refuse Substitutes.** They may be dangerous. **Flask, White, Pink or Cream.** 50c. a box of druggists or by mail. **Send for sample.**  
**BEN. LEVY CO., French Perfumers**  
 Dept. 24, 125 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.

**GOVERNMENT POSITIONS**  
 39,427 Appointments were made to Civil Service places during the past year. Excellent opportunities for young people. Each year we instruct by mail hundreds of persons who pass these examinations and receive appointments to the positions of \$500 to \$1200 a year. If you desire a position of this kind, write for our Civil Service Announcement, containing details, places for holding examinations, and questions recently used by the Civil Service Commission.  
**Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.**

**\$25 TO \$50 PER WEEK**  
 Earned by my graduates in Sign Painting and Show Card Lettering. I give practical, personal instruction by mail and guarantee your success. Only five cent overcharge. Easy terms. Large catalog free. **Send for sample.**  
**Wm. J. H. School of Lettering, Dept. E, Detroit, Mich.** "United and Largest School of the Kind"

**PRACTICAL SHORT-STORY COURSE**  
 including lessons in plot, methods of narration, style, etc., with special study of the demands of present-day magazines. Taught by mail. Practice work with every lesson. Experienced instructor. **NEWS-TRAINER COURSE** by mail, in society, club, musical, art and other woman's work on a newspaper, for part-time or other course, address **Woman's Newspaper Training School, Toledo, Ohio**  
 No. 707 National Union Bldg., Huron St.  
 Our Literary Information Bureau, as an introductory offer, will answer three questions on any branch of writing, if you send stamped envelope with 25c. and names of three friends who write.

**SPENCERIAN**  
**STEEL PENS**  
 Sample card containing 12 pens, different patterns, sent to any address upon receipt of six cents in postage.  
**Spencerian Pen Co., 349 Broadway, New York**

**99 NEW SONGS for 10c**  
 Wait till the Day Shines Nelly, Wait Me around again, Willie, Be-Long Mary, Waiting at the Church, Not because you're late in the City, Everybody Works but Father, Why don't You Try, Cheyenne, Grand Old Spring, Yankee Doodle, Boy, Can't You See I'm Lonely, What you ought to do when the Rent Comes Round, Holding Hands, Cross Your Heart, In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree, Blue Bell, In Dear Old Georgia, So, write for your copy also a list of 200 other songs. \$1 Due Bill and a Gold-Price Ticket. All the above sent post paid for ten cts. **DRAKE MUSIC CO., Dept. 171, 539 Van Buren St., CHICAGO.**

**DOCTOR:** If you want practical post-graduate work during fine season in the delightful city, write for particulars.  
**New Orleans Polyclinic, P. O. Box 797**  
**POSTGRADUATE DEPT., TULANE MED. COLLEGE**

**MAKE MONEY**  
 Giving Moving Picture Shows. Free Catalog.  
**EUGENE CLINE**  
 Dearborn and Randolph Sts., Chicago

**BE AN ACTOR Or ACTRESS Or ORATOR**  
 Best paying profession in the world. Engagements secured when qualified. Write for free booklet on how to make a dramatic art by correspondence. **Chicago School of Elocution, 939 Chicago Opera House Building, Chicago.**

**Print Your Own Cards**  
 Circulars, books, new stamps, Press 85. Latest size, 8 1/2 x 5 1/2. Money saver, maker. All easy, printed rules. Write factory for catalog, presses, type paper, cards.  
**THE PRESS CO., Scriven, Conn.**

**Southern California**  
 Greatest Summer and Winter resort in the world. Information for a cents postage.  
**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LOS ANGELES**

**LEARN PHOTO RETOUCHING BY MAIL**  
 Earn from \$25 to \$50 per week in any illustration. Photo Engraving or Advertising concern in the world. Easily taught by mail. Women, married as well as men. For descriptive circular, address **THE MASON STUDIO, Springfield, Mass.**

**WIGS AND MAKE-UP**  
 for more than FIFTY Different Characters, at low prices. Write for illustrated catalog, including **100 PLAYS FREE**  
**Bates Play Co., 160 Congress St., Boston, Mass.**

**MUSIC LESSONS** Send for our FREE booklet, it is  
 It tells how to learn to play any instrument, Piano, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin, etc. Write **American School of Music, 201 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago, Ill.**

**JUDSON Freight Forwarding Co.**  
 Lowest rates on household goods to and from all points on the Pacific Coast, 24c. **Marquette Building, Chicago; 1005 Carlton Bldg., St. Louis; 501 Tremont Building, Boston; No. 6 East Street, San Francisco; 109 S. Main St., Los Angeles.**

**TYPEWRITERS ALL MAKES**  
 Machines 1/4 Mr's Price. Rented Anywhere. Rent applied. Write for Catalog L. **Typewriter Emporium, 202 LaSalle St., Chicago**  
**PATENTS** **Watson E. Coleman, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.** Advice free. Terms low. Highest ref.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



"I'll make a few calls, see if I can't revive that good old custom."



"Sorry old chap, but we were up all night with the babe, can't see anyone."



"Let's see. The Wilkins next. They live just around the corner."



"What you mean dat bell for de folks been away for six months, is you crazy?"



"Tough luck, by jingo. Ah! the Jones, they'll be glad to see me."



"Now dey don't live here, what are yer, de land lord, go chase yerself."



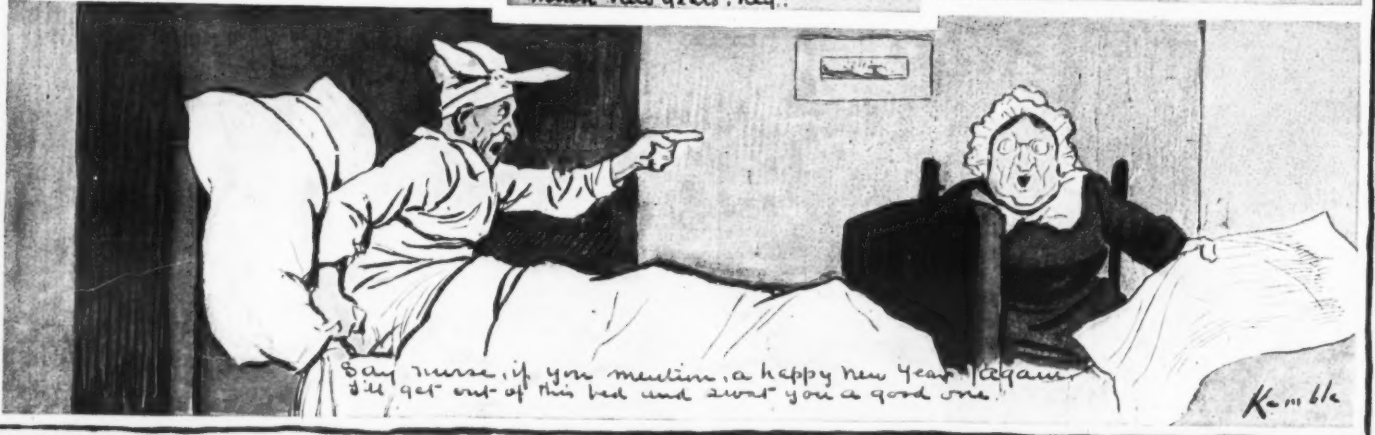
"Ah!"



"What's the matter old chap? too much New Year's, hey?"



"I give you my word as a gentleman, I was merely trying to revive an old and honorable custom."



"Say nurse, if you mention a happy New Year I'll get out of this bed and swear you a good one."

Kemble

# A REVIVAL THAT FAILED

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE



# Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

**G**EORGE W. PERKINS was—and still is—a member of the firm of J. P. MORGAN & Co. He was also vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company. PERKINS (MORGAN & Co.) sold to PERKINS (New York Life) \$800,000 bonds of the Mercantile Marine.

They were very bad bonds, and PERKINS (New York Life) didn't want the public to know what he had done. The public would get a chance to find out only on January 1, on which day PERKINS (New York Life) had to make a sworn statement of all the assets owned by the New York Life. If that statement told the truth, many serious consequences would follow, among others the expulsion of the New York Life from the careful and vigilant kingdom of Prussia. So, on December 31, 1903, PERKINS (New York Life) sold back to PERKINS (MORGAN & Co.) the \$800,000 of Mercantile Marine bonds. The next day, January 1, the sworn

#### WITHOUT THE MORAL

public statement, shouting with the flamboyant virtue of its safe and conservative investments, was solemnly and ceremoniously made and given to the world in many a full-page advertisement. Another twenty-four hours passed. PERKINS (MORGAN & Co.) sold back to PERKINS (New York Life) the \$800,000 of Mercantile Marine bonds. All this is now a matter of three years' history. Under pressure of a legislative investigation and criminal prosecution, PERKINS is, in form at least, out of the New York Life. But he is still openly in MORGAN & Co. Bookkeeping, to be sure, was invented to conceal facts; and PERKINS is a master of its more delicate arts. But do these things ever suggest reflection to those persons who do business with the ancient and honorable house of MORGAN? Would such persons—doing business with what they properly regard as a public institution—be pardoned for a passing wonder as to whether the peculiar talents of GEORGE W. PERKINS are now by disuse allowed to rust?

**I**N THE GREAT INSURANCE elections about half the policy-holders failed to cast their votes, and this after an investigation which echoed around the world, and after an agitation that should have reached the duldest ear. Perhaps the press did not do its part. COLLIER'S certainly did not do its part. Puzzled by conflicting considerations, it reached its conclusions too late for an effective fight. When the next election approaches we shall

know better what to do, and in the meantime it **LETHARGY** is our duty, and the duty of all newspapers, to look closely into legislation and into administration. The vast public lethargy or ignorance expressed in the failure of some eight hundred thousand policy-holders to vote must be recognized, and the estimate of this indifference will be increased when we remember that most of the vote for the administration tickets was forced out by agents who were being paid for this partizan work with the money taken from the policy-holders. Here, indeed, is something big to overcome.

**T**HE STRONGEST MAN of fable managed to clean a stable. A strong nation of eighty million persons, more educated than any other group of equal size upon the earth—persons free to enact and execute whatever they may please—ought to be able to make certain obvious improvements in a business which bears

#### LITTLE JOBS FOR HERCULES

heavily upon the actual lives of children and lonely women. The first step is plain. Laws, and stringent ones, should be passed, by which criminal penalties will be visited upon the officers of companies which dare to stir up thousands of employees in elections to keep themselves in office, and pay these employees out of the money belonging to policy-holders, a large part of whom might desire a contrary result. How is this less evil—if, indeed, it be not worse

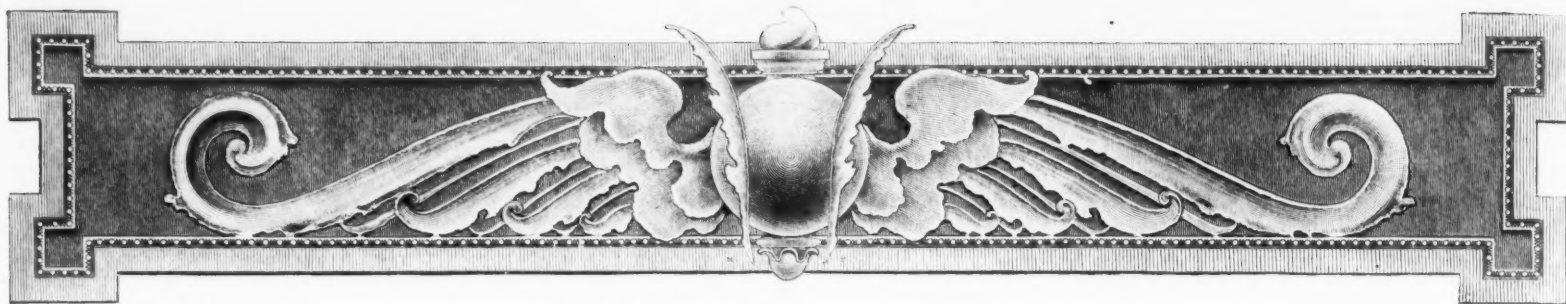
—than for a company to contribute in a Presidential contest? Any pressure whatever upon an agent with regard to an election should be a crime in the officer who brings it. Then why not abolish proxies? Why should there be proxies, when a policy-holder has only to drop his vote into the mail? A third reform must deal with the power of policy-holders to secure correct lists and addresses, and this is not the less required because, on account of the eagerness of business competition, it requires delicate consideration. Such laws must be passed, and above all the officers must be watched and right judgments formed about the methods in which the companies are run.

**I**S NEW JERSEY wholly servile? Is there no manliness in its citizens? Is its press seduced by the revenue from Mr. DRYDEN'S Prudential advertisements? A little vigilance, prompt pressure at the right time—these can make out of the present New Jersey Legislature a body of record-breaking usefulness. For a generation it has been the easy-yielding handmaiden to Mr. DRYDEN'S purposes. It passed the law that enabled him to rob the policy-holders of their surplus. Twelve years later it passed a law to legalize that robbery. When other States, protecting their own poor, condemned Mr. DRYDEN'S practises and threatened to exile his company, then the ever-willing New Jersey Legislature gave Mr. DRYDEN a retaliatory club with which to intimidate them. It passed a law of which the effect was thus described by the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts: If Massachusetts should refuse a license to the Prudential, New Jersey could refuse to every insurance company whose home is in Massachusetts the right to do business in New Jersey. Never was the dignity of a commonwealth so degraded to the purposes of a predatory corporation. And that was as late as 1904. Much water has passed under the bridge during these two years. The present New Jersey Legislature is one of better promise. Leadership and pressure of public opinion at the proper time will cause it to make a beginning in undoing the generation of legislative iniquity which has made Mr. DRYDEN strong. First of these things should be the rejection of this dangerous man as representative of his State at Washington.

DRYDEN

**P**ROSPERITY CRIES: "More cars!" And the beseechment receives only helpless echoes from the car-building companies. These are months behind their orders. The shipper clamors at the railroad, the railroad clamors at the car-builder; the car-builder does his best, but that best does not keep up with prosperity. In the West there are not cars enough to carry coal to those who need it, nor to move the grain to the flour mills. In the Pennsylvania manufacturing districts millions of tons of freight await cars to carry them to market. It all reads magnificently—something like a man so **CARS** rich that he can't invest his money as fast as it accumulates. But he is fatuous who sees in this merely a temporary inconvenience flowing from abundance. Prosperity without cars is no prosperity. Coal at the mouth of the mine is not heat or power or light; wheat in the barn, unable to reach the mill, is not flour or bread. And, moreover, manufacturers, mine-owners, all producers, do business on credit. To pay their bills they depend on prompt marketing of their output. Goods clogging the factories, and no cars to carry them to purchasers—if this does not spell potential panic, what handwriting is clear?

**T**HE CONDUCT OF SCHOOLS is, of course, one of the permanently important subjects in a country governed by universal education. Chicago, with its habit of applying energy



to its civic life, has been confusedly and actively fighting about its school system. One protagonist is the Teachers' Federation, which has represented the interests of the teachers, and has been supported by labor unions, although it has refused to become identified with the Federation of Labor. Another combatant is Superintendent COOLEY, who has undertaken to introduce examinations after seven years' service to test the teacher's right to increase of salary. In looking at the whole situation it is but fair to begin by saying that under

#### SEETHING IN CHICAGO

Mayor DUNNE men and women of exceptionally high purpose and ability have been put upon the school board, and that among his appointees probably a majority have been in sympathy with the Teachers' Federation in its objection to the Superintendent's policy. The fight is still on, and the issue is sharply whether examination in subjects outside the schoolroom is the best means of testing the right of a teacher to advancement.

A TEACHER'S EFFICIENCY should be tested by the success of her work in the schoolroom. No teacher, nevertheless, should abandon general reading and some study that is not part of her routine. There is no greater help to breadth and freshness in the classroom than independent thought outside. Examinations based on outside study, as the Chicago superintendent wishes, would, of course, force this outside study, and the idea appeals to some of the teachers, although to a minority. Probably, however, a majority would support examinations based on outside study which was so related to their work that they could see its direct bearing and its helpfulness. Any genuine workman is glad to be strengthened where he is weak.

#### HOW TO JUDGE TEACHERS

A difficulty of the Chicago case is that the assistant superintendents, besides being much too few in number for their work, are much less capable of passing upon outside examination papers than they are upon the general classroom work, and are quite incapable of directing teachers to profitable outside study. Out of the confused Chicago quarrel emerges at least the one clear principle, that if the teacher is to be tested by her outside study she should have the help of highly educated persons in this study, and it should be so chosen as to bear directly on her schoolroom work. The question is fundamental, and it is an error to lose it in irrelevant talk about democracy, labor unions, or socialism.

IN THE ORIGINAL CHARTER for the University of Michigan, the institution was called "Catholepistemiad"; medicine was referred to as "Latrica" and literature as "Anthropoglossica." In the triumphant Volapük which the founders were preparing for, the professorships were to be "Didaxiim." In spite of this handicap, the school at Ann Arbor grew; under the beneficent reign of JAMES BURRILL ANGELL it has become the second college in the country in size, and, since YOST was called in to collaborate, first in the hearts of the Western football men. President ANGELL has been at its head since 1871, with one year off as treaty maker with, and minister to, China,

#### ANGELL FOR SENATOR

and another as the country's representative at Constantinople. Also, he helped to settle our dispute with Canada over the fisheries in 1887, and served as Chairman of the Canadian-American Deep Waterways Commission in 1896. Now, at seventy-eight, he may become the Michigan Legislature's choice as Senator to succeed RUSSELL A. ALGER. Quarreling among the Congressman SMITHS as to who shall get ALGER's seat is said to be the reason why the Republicans are putting President ANGELL forward. After ALGER, ANGELL. It is a pleasing alliteration. As well-wisher to the Senate we are muttering: "More truculence to the quarreling SMITHS!"

TO THE TREASURER of Yale University we recommend these familiar lines:

"Kick the stranded jellyfish back into the sea.  
Always be kind to animals wherever you may be."

In advertising for sale "a defunct female college" at Le Roy, New York, now a Yale asset of doubtful value, Mr. McCLUNG has suggested lack of heart: "If it may prove an incentive to the consummation of the deal," he says, "I should be pleased to throw in a cemetery which is located on the grounds." Founded seventy years ago, Ingham University closed its doors in 1892.

In its decline it became indebted to the late WILLIAM LAMPSON, a rich citizen of Le Roy and a graduate of Yale. Instead of canceling the debt and putting the college on its feet, as the story-books would have it, Mr. LAMPSON foreclosed the mortgage and, with the bulk of his estate, left it to Yale. Far from dropping a sympathetic tear over the passing of one of the oldest schools in New York for the higher education of women, the purse-keeper at New Haven adopts the tone of the frank and cheerful auctioneer. Two generations of Ingham alumnae remember that in the little burying ground at Le Roy lie the founder, Mrs. EMILY INGHAM STANTON, and her husband, Colonel PHINEAS STANTON. They wonder if Mr. McCLUNG's humor will stimulate competition among the bidders for the defunct college.

#### AN INHUMAN TREASURER

LABOR JOURNALS ought not to print advertisements of quack doctors. These papers have a responsibility for their readers' good more direct and heavy than the publication which is almost entirely a commercial enterprise. They are supposed to furnish light and guidance for the unions of which they are the organs; and the members of those unions have faith and confidence in their official exponents. The "American Federationist" knows better than to tell its readers to buy Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup; the "Journal of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers" should not advertise a "Sure Cure for Sore Eyes" and a fraudulent blood-poison cure; the "United Labor Journal" of New Orleans must forfeit its claim to deal in good faith with its clientele if it continues to proclaim the virtues of "sure cures" for cancer and consumption.

#### FOOLING THE POOR

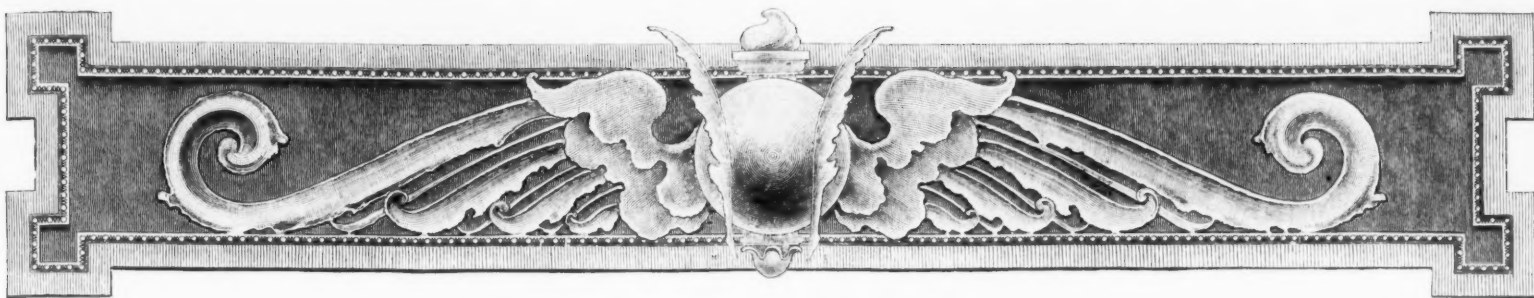
Any man with intelligence enough to run a newspaper knows that these things are humbugs and frauds; to advertise them is ground for the belief that the editors do not in good faith run the union organs for the good of the members. To be sure, such papers, as a rule, are none too prosperous. One does not feel like judging their editors as harshly as he would the wealthy Mr. HEARST, or the wealthy Mr. PULITZER, who both print many more quack and patent medicine advertisements, and worse ones. This, nevertheless, is a subject which members of labor unions, who are the last authority on the union organs, might well take up for thorough and official discussion with their editors.

THE DISCOVERY that the nine million dollars' worth of trimmings in the new Pennsylvania State Capitol included molded plaster ornaments instead of marble carvings has been matched by the disclosure of the fact that "plaster enrichments" have been substituted for marble in parts of New York's eight-million-dollar Hall of Records. It was found that the enormous sums allowed for marble finish, running on the original estimates up to the neighborhood of two million dollars, would not cover honest work throughout, and it was necessary to retrench in some parts where the change was not likely to attract much attention. The incident merely emphasizes a blunder that was melancholy enough before. When it was proposed to squander a fortune on marble trim for the Hall of Records the artists begged for a chance to furnish some of the decorations in the form of mural paintings. For a mere fraction of the cost of the intended display of vulgar ostentation the whole building could have been made one exquisite work of art. It could have been made an attraction which every visitor to New York would have had to see, as every visitor to Washington must see the Library of Congress. New York preferred to spend several times as much on shiny marble, and when the money gave out to fill in with imitation marble of cement.

#### MORE PUBLIC ART

HEIRS TO THE DREAM of the alchemists, who sought to transmute base metals into gold, many scientists to-day are striving to unite the cheap elements which make up precious stones, and so to build up jewels while we wait. Theoretically the task is simple. Practically, the difficulty of counterfeiting that welding point of heat and pressure which existed when the molten earth was cooling is very great. Apparently it can be done. Whoever fuses alumina with chromium oxide in the oxy-hydrogen flame may obtain a veritable ruby. The diamond is a tougher opponent, but MOISSAN points out the road to suc-





cess. By saturating molten iron with carbon in the electric furnace at a temperature of 3,500°, and then suddenly cooling the mass, he produced the pressure necessary to crystallize the carbon, and obtained minute but real diamonds. Lately Sir ANDREW NOBLE obtained a world's record temperature of 5,200° from the pressure of cordite exploded in closed vessels of iron,

#### RUBIES AND DIAMONDS

and in the residue of the explosion chamber small diamonds were found. In the near future, perhaps, methods will be found of producing all crystals in the size, homogeneity of texture, and coloring which make them precious stones. No longer, then, will the blood-stained gems of Indian princes glow in the pages of sixth-rate novels. In our children's children, it may be, the tales of the "Arabian Nights" will wake no visions of unearthly wealth, and the adventure of Mowgli with the Bandar-Log of the Forgotten City will have to be explained.

A GENERAL RUMOR is afloat to the effect that the United States is building a battleship of 20,000 tons specific gravity—or maybe it is 20,000,000 tons. One can never be sure about the size of our next battleship from week to week. The construction of this iron ogre is, of course, merely a part of the international conspiracy to make the *Dreadnought* afraid of something. Germany is, no doubt, trying to outdread us, and France is hectic in her efforts to outdread Germany. There will be a limit some time, somewhere, to the size of nautical monsters and

#### AIRY ADMIRALS

the endurance of naval budgets—and what then? Ah, we have it! Airships! We are indebted for this suggestion to the peace-loving "Christian Herald," which opines that warfare may be abolished by means of lofty navies carrying high explosives. ALFRED Lord TENNYSON once suggested the same thing in an offhand, metrical sort of way. Being twice warned, we should prepare for an impending naval reorganization. First we should give to all our promising aerial inventors the rank of rear-admiral; secondly, we should give our Jackies balloon-practise and change their uniforms from sea-blue to cloud-gray; thirdly, we should train our war-correspondents in high-diving, parachute-jumping, and wireless telegraphy. The year 1920 will, no doubt, experience little surprise at the following headlines: "BATTLE OF HOBOKEN!! ADMIRAL BELL DEFEATS ADMIRAL SANTOS-DUMONT, DRIVING THE ENEMY FROM THE SKIES! Commander Knabenshue's Splendid Cruiser *Star-Scratcher* Wrecked on the Flatiron Building. Thousands of Non-Combatants Drop into Jersey City by Parachute." Airships may not abolish modern warfare, but they will certainly place it on a higher plane.

POOR OLD SHAKESPEARE! Just as soon as a literary giant begins uplifting our generation by the hair he pauses and takes a back-slap at the bard we love so well. We are half sorry that we undertook the job of defending SHAKESPEARE, because

"the talent" are making him so unpopular. The thrill-compelling HALL CAINE, as we recently noted, does not think that "Hamlet" is a real literary volcano like "The Christian," and GEORGE BERNARD SHAW looks upon "Romeo and Juliet" as the popular pudding of some Elizabethan Klaw & Erlanger. Then along comes TOLSTOY, an intellectual Polyphemus, taking the English Channel at a stride. "Who was SHAKESPEARE?" he thunders. "Was he an actor? Yes. A stage manager? Perhaps. But a psychologist, a genius—no! Oh, feverishly and repeatedly, NO!! What did SHAKESPEARE care about the brotherhood of man? Could Hamlet, great as he pretended to be, outline a Socialistic program? Was Othello familiar with government ownership or the relation of literature to life? SHAKESPEARE was not a reformer; he had no theories. Then what?" With so much arrayed against us, SHAKESPEARE

#### ALONE WITH SHAKESPEARE

and ourselves have yet one staunch supporter on hand, in case of a call for reinforcements. There is MARIE CORELLI, who still believes in SHAKESPEARE as she believes in a personal Devil. We have a notion to call in Miss CORELLI and cry: "Havoc! Shake 'em up, ye dogs of war!" Whoever else is Laodicean, Miss CORELLI and ourselves feel strongly about the bard of Avon, and are willing to meet any three literary heavyweights in the ring, Marquis of Salisbury rules, talk-as-talk-can.

BUT ON SECOND thought it occurs to us that Miss CORELLI can not accept challenges on behalf of SHAKESPEARE this week. She is busy calling down the Tyrant, Man, and slambanging the Baggage, Woman. Why does the fiendish masculine down-grind the angelic feminine? she inquires. Because Woman is false; heart, hair, and eyebrows

#### VANITY AND VOTES

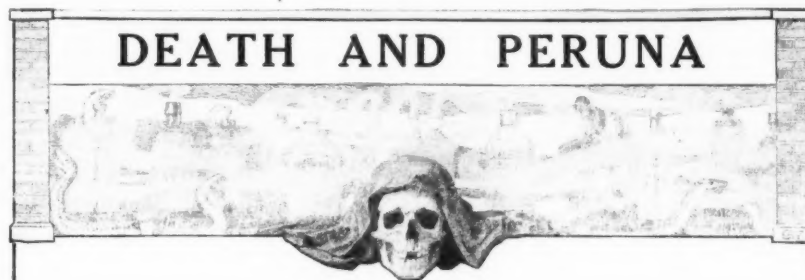
she is artificial. Woman has sacrificed her rights to her vanity. Look in the advertising section of any home magazine to read the doom of Eve. "Ladies, Why Be Bald? Fango's Fake Frizzes Make June Brides." "Cover Those Angles! Paddington's Artificial Forms Make Cute Curves!" Wo-

man, asserts Miss CORELLI, can never succeed in politics so long as she is three-fourths factory-made. "Can we conscientiously vote the Hon. Mrs. Smith into Parliament knowing as we do that her hair, her figure, her complexion may be purchased at any vanity-shop in London?"

"The hair, the teeth of Mrs. Smith, Alas! are but a lovely myth  
In every strand and particle.  
If Briton's matrons shall be free  
To sham they must not bend the knee.  
Our Lady Member *shall* not be  
A manufactured article!"

So, Comrade CORELLI, since you agree with us concerning SHAKESPEARE, we agree with you on Satan and woman's folly. Beauty in politics should be like Truth in politics—a little bald, a little angular, fearing neither Time nor the ruins of Time.

## DEATH AND PERUNA



The following is an exact copy of a death certificate entered in the Department of Vital Statistics of the Board of Health of Buffalo:

Joe Murphy, Buffalo General Hospital

Died, Nov. 27, 1906  
Born, Oct. 10, 1864  
Age, 40 years, 1 month, 17 days  
Married

Born in United States  
Resident of Buffalo, 12 years  
Informant, Jos. Allen, Buffalo General Hospital

Murphy's residence, 76 Pennsylvania Street  
In hospital 2 days  
Buried at Holy Cross Cemetery  
Nov. 30, 1906

#### CERTIFICATE

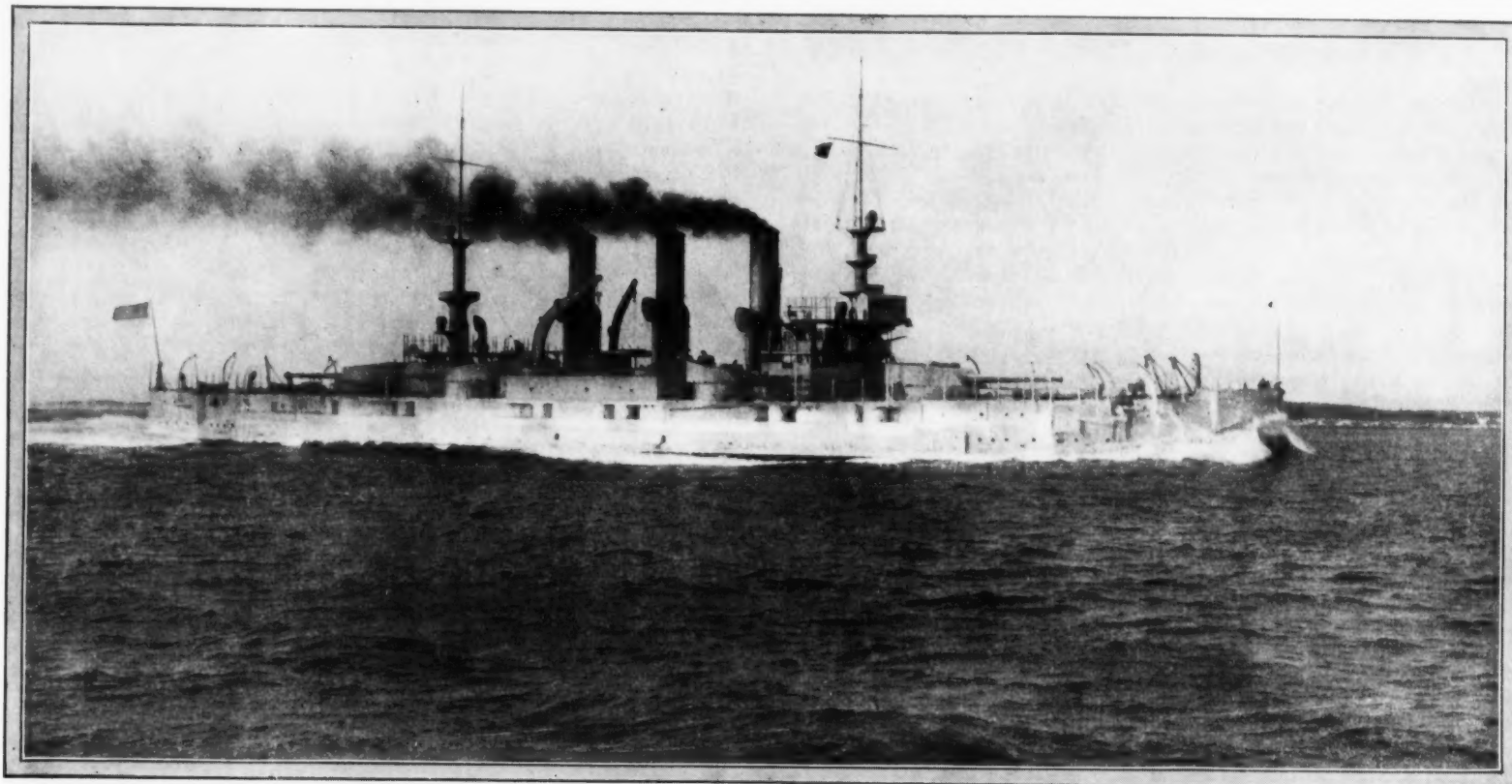
I hereby certify that I attended deceased from Nov. 26, 1906, to Nov. 27, 1906. I last saw him alive on Nov. 27, 1906, and that death occurred on the date and at the place stated above, at 10:45 A.M. Cause of death as follows: Acute Alcoholism, duration unknown. Contributory: Drinking "Peruna."

RENWICK R. ROSS, M.D.

100 High Street.  
Nov. 28, 1906.

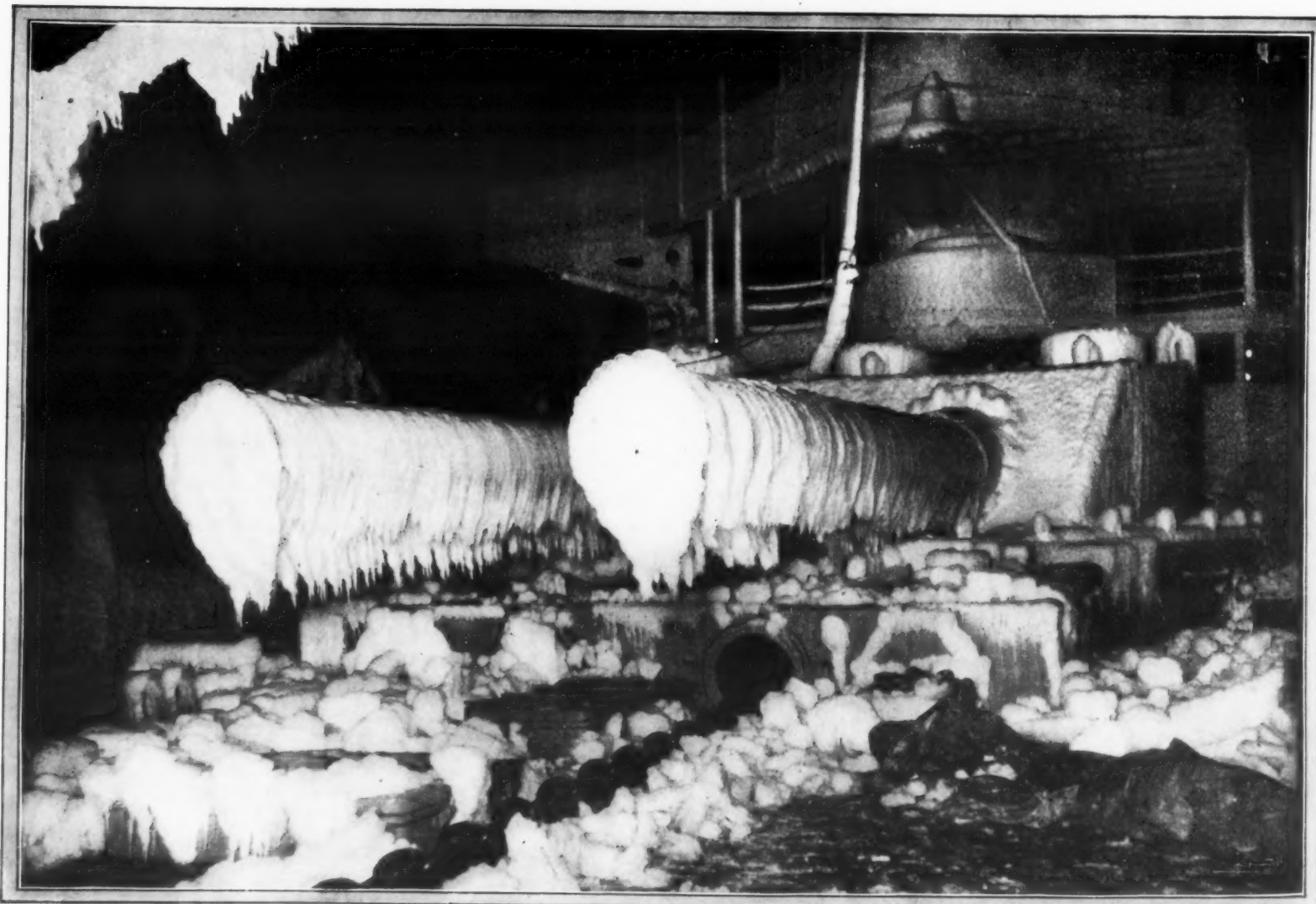
The physician who attended this patent medicine victim during his last illness, Dr. H. G. Hopkins, found him suffering from delirium tremens. The victim's wife stated that he had been taking Peruna for two years, and during the previous few weeks had consumed a number of bottles. In telling of this death in their news columns, neither the Buffalo "Courier" nor the Buffalo "News" mentioned "Peruna." Two other papers, "Truth" and the "Catholic Union and Times," gave the facts and named Peruna.

# OUR NEWEST BATTLESHIP



THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP "VERMONT" SETTING OUT ON HER TRIAL TRIP OFF ROCKLAND, MAINE

The "Vermont" accomplished her 4-hour full power trial and 24-hour endurance test in severe weather. The total average speed was 17.43 knots, that of the 4-hour period being 18.33. With 16,000 tons displacement and 16,500 indicated horse-power, this turret-ship measures 450 feet in length by 77 feet beam, and she carries 4 twelve-inch, 8 eight-inch, 32 smaller guns, and 4 torpedo tubes. Her keel was laid May 21, 1904. She was launched August 31, 1905. She is a sister ship to the "Louisiana," which recently took President Roosevelt down to Panama



THE FORWARD GUNS OF THE "VERMONT" ON HER RETURN FROM THE TRIAL TRIP



# AFTERMATH

*This article sums up our "Great American Fraud" series, and considers the libel suits and protests which have resulted from it. There have been but two bona-fide suits, and one case—the Oppenheimer Institute—where it seems necessary to right an injustice*

IT IS now about a year and eight months since COLIER'S announced the "Great American Fraud" series. In the ten long articles which composed that series, and the innumerable minor paragraphs which accompanied it, two hundred and sixty-four patent medicines, quack doctors, firms, individuals, institutes, and institutions were attacked and denounced. It is now nearly four months since the last article was printed, a period ample for all the attacked who had a grievance to bring their suit or state their protest. The time seems appropriate, therefore, for a summing up, which summing up discovers, out of all the two hundred and sixty-four concerns and individuals attacked, just two suits for libel on the docket and two personal protests filed with us. These are all that now remain; the scores of threats, lawyer letters, and loudly proclaimed suits which never materialized—they only remain as an amusing recollection.

This, in spite of the fact that the series dealt necessarily in strong language. While there was always the intent and purpose to be strictly fair, it seemed necessary to put certain truths bluntly and even harshly at times—not because we liked to use such terms, but because accuracy could be expressed no other way. Some of those with whom we have dealt have been called, without qualification, murderers. We used the word because we knew them to be taking their profits at the cost of human lives. Several we have specifically designated as thieves, because no other term describes them. And almost all we have denounced as fakirs, quacks, and swindlers.

In the beginning it was recognized that in attacking a business so vast and complicated, mistakes were possible, even probable, and from the start we had always before us the determination to give every man his day in court, to listen patiently to every man who claimed he had been wronged. A good many fruitless hours and days were wasted in listening to these appeals from concerns whose character would deprive them of any hearing whatever before a less conscientious court. Some of the office consciences, undoubtedly, went a little farther in this direction than any reasonable ethical standard demanded; however, there have been, in all, only two minor corrections of fact.

## Threats That Never Reached the Courts

UPON the announcement of the series, inspired warnings began to come in from the more powerful of the frauds. Vengeance, swift and terrible, was to be visited upon COLIER'S should it inflict any damage upon the "established business" of quackery. And very soon after the beginning of the series "lawyer letters" became a term of merriment in the COLIER'S office. "Our client is ramping and champing; he demands that we begin suit immediately for three hundred thousand dollars' damages; but of course you and I understand each other. I don't want to be unnecessarily severe, and I'll give you a chance to print a full retraction. Awaiting this publication at an early date, I am," etc., etc.

There must have been scores of such letters. The similarity of all was what constituted the joke. The lawyer's bluff is the same, whether in Texas or in Maine. We had no fixed form of reply for such letters; we merely sent them, politely, the name and address of our own lawyer. The thunderous announcements of the quacks that they had "instructed their counsel to sue COLIER'S for \$300,000 damages" probably deceived many dupes. We had no way of preventing that.

The Proprietary Association of America, the body



A FEW LETTERS SENT BY SICK PERSONS TO DR. BLOSSER, AND SOLD BY HIM TO LETTER-BROKERS

for mutual help and protection, which includes all the more powerful frauds and quacks, never intimidated legal action. Their reply was made only in the columns of the newspapers they controlled. In these, for months, they kept a continual bombardment of COLIER'S; but in time most newspapers began to see that the publication of this stuff was a brand of shame, an acknowledgment of domination by the patent medicine interests, and so they stopped it.

Peruna, Dr. S. B. Hartman's brand of "booze," was looked to by the patent medicine people to begin the fight. Shortly after the appearance of the article "Peruna and the Bracers," paragraphs blossomed in the Ohio country newspapers announcing that Dr. Hartman was about to bring suit for enormous damages. Whence came the data for the paragraphs, we know not. Not from the records certainly, for COLIER'S has received no legal communication of any kind from this most conspicuous of all medical frauds.

On behalf of Piso's Consumption Cure a firm wrote COLIER'S declaring that their clients had been most unjustly treated. COLIER'S considered the protest and turned it down. This paper is quite ready to meet the Piso Company in any court on the proposition that its mixture of chloroform, alcohol, and hashish will not cure tuberculosis, but has not been invited to.

Headache powders came in for a considerable share of attention in the patent medicine articles. There was much talk of libels among the headache powder makers, but they decided upon the safer method of hiring a meretricious medical publication, the "St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal," to print an article in which the COLIER'S statements were branded as lies, and the COLIER'S editors and writers as liars and libelers. This article the Proprietary Association of America circulated in pamphlet form. The journal which printed it died a natural death a few weeks later. Its editor, who signed the article, one O. H. Ohmann-Dumesnil, has just appeared in the public prints in an unsavory connection with a corrupt lobbying project in St. Louis.

So much for the patent medicines. In dealing with the quacks we were forced to be even more personal than was the case with the patent medicines. For instance, there was Rupert Wells, M. D. He was characterized as the fake professor of a mythical chair in a purely imaginary college, whose "remedy," "Radol," contained exactly as much radium as dish-water does. In a letter to a prospective customer he

wrote: "I am strongly advised to prosecute COLIER'S for libel; only the fact that as a rich and powerful institution they would have a great advantage over me restrains me." That, or some other fact, still restrains Rupert.

Dr. Oren Oneal, the most prominent eye-quack in the field, accused COLIER'S of circulating libelous and slanderous charges against him, and declared that "Mr. Adams has grossly misrepresented the facts in every statement he makes." Gross misrepresentation is excellent ground for damages; but Dr. Oneal merely issued a pamphlet. It was a very lively and abusive pamphlet, but it failed utterly to answer the charges of lying and quackery brought against its author. Another pamphleteer is Dr. W. O. Coffee, an eye and ear charlatan of Des Moines, Iowa. His literary effort is entitled "A Few Words About COLIER'S WEEKLY, and Samuel Adams Hopkins" (sic). This pamphlet led to a spirited correspondence between Mr. Adams and Dr. Coffee. The last letter, from his lawyer, contained these paragraphs of polite correspondence:

"Dear Sir: Dr. W. O. Coffee of this city has referred to me your

somewhat remarkable letter to him of the 11th inst.

"Its tone is overbearing, dictatorial, and insulting. I have advised Dr. Coffee to ignore it, and you and all future communications from you, until it appears that you are disposed to accord to him the ordinarily courteous treatment, which every gentleman extends to those with whom he is dealing, even though their positions happen to be adverse.

"Permit me to suggest further, that in my judgment, the people, in this section of the country at least, would see very little to commend in gratuitously calling a man a liar by mail at the very safe distance of thirteen hundred miles. Yours very truly,

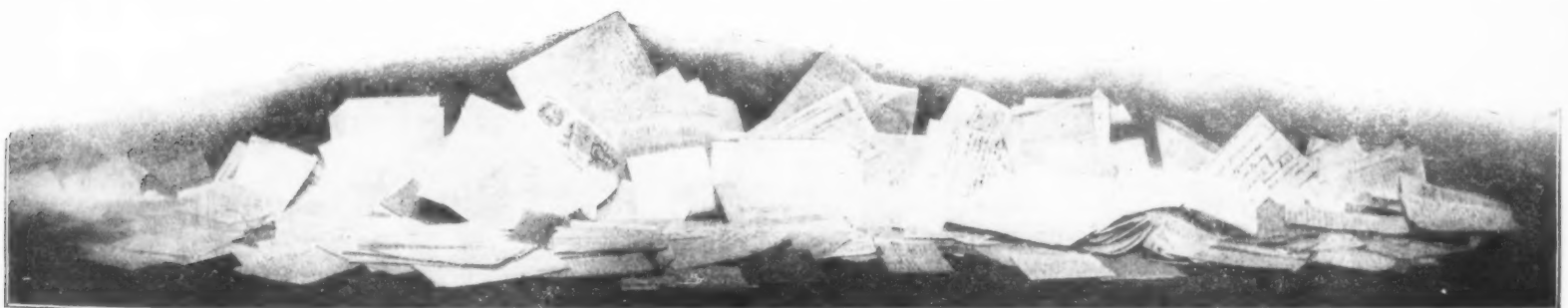
"(Signed) N. T. GUERNSEY."

If we correctly interpret the veiled suggestion in the concluding sentence of the letter, Dr. Coffee is more likely to seek vengeance according to the code duello as practised in Iowa than in the courts of law. It was with regret that we felt ourselves, by the force of facts, compelled to exhibit Dr. Coffee, in a former article, as a thief and a liar, professionally. It is still more regrettable to discover "at the very safe distance of thirteen hundred miles," that Dr. Coffee does not confine his mendacity to his purely professional practise, where the necessity for lying is great.

## Blosser's Denial, and the Facts

SO much for the closed incidents of the "Great American Fraud" series. There yet remain, as was said, two real libel suits, and two formal protests lodged with us that injustice was done. Of these protests, one, that of the Oppenheimer Institute, has merit; the other, that of J. W. Blosser of Atlanta, has none.

Blosser makes a "positive cure" for catarrh; also a blood vitalizer, various pills, a rheumatism cure, and "digestine." His name came up with a large number of others in a letter-broker's circular which we reprinted to illustrate the practise of patent medicine concerns who sell the letters sent them in confidence by confiding patients. The ink was hardly dry on that issue of COLIER'S before Blosser was on the spot with a lawyer letter, and a personal letter which breathed injured innocence. This latter was accompanied by a large number of letters of personal endorsement from Atlanta's leading citizens and clergymen. The lawyer letter stated with "absolute confidence," based "on intimate knowledge of Blosser's business meth-



SOME BLOSSER LETTERS RECENTLY PURCHASED FROM A NEW YORK LETTER-BROKER WHO HAS OVER A HUNDRED THOUSAND OF THEM FOR SALE

ods," that COLLIER'S would be "utterly unable to sustain by proof" the charge that Blosser sells his confidential letters. Blosser himself wrote that "it is not true that we betray the confidence of our patrons who write us giving a detail of their symptoms."

This seemed to raise a pretty clear issue of fact between our information on the one hand and Blosser and his lawyer friend on the other. The best way to settle it would be to buy a few thousand Blosser letters from the letter-broker who offers them for sale, and take a look at them. So a representative of this office went to the Guild Company, at 132 Nassau Street, New York. This letter-broker offers for sale, among others, the following letters:

| LOT  | QUANTITY | LETTERS OF      | DATES |
|------|----------|-----------------|-------|
| 1330 | 51,332   | Dr. Blosser Co. | 1905  |
| 1067 | 45,389   | " " "           | 1904  |
| 1120 | 16,292   | " " "           | 1904  |

So it seems pretty clear that there are for sale to any one who cares to buy, at least 113,013 letters, written by sick people all over the country to Dr. J. W. Blosser of Atlanta, Georgia.

The man from COLLIER'S office bought several packages of these letters. One of the packages and a few of the letters are photographed on this and the preceding page. Of the confidential character of the letters, the public can judge.

Not even Blosser himself, nor yet his lawyer friend, would deny—and yet they have denied—that the following letter, for example, is confidential. It is directed to "J. W. Blosser, M. D.," and it addresses him with familiar intimacy as "Dear Doctor." In part it reads: "Your favor also came yesterday. Will say in reply that so soon as I can get the price, \$1, I will send for a treatment. I am just emerging from a long spell of sickness, and it took all our money for doctor and medicine. Can not say how soon I may send, but your treatment is my preference, and I will order as soon as I am able to do so. Thanking you for favor, I am, 'Very truly yours,'"

Is that letter confidential? And are more than a hundred thousand others, which Blosser has sold, confidential? That is the issue raised by Blosser and his lawyer friend. If they don't think this letter is confidential, it might be interesting to have the opinion of the person who wrote it. The writing, the correctness of spelling and punctuation, indicate, in spite of his dealing with a mail order doctor, a person of intelligence and refinement. He lives in Kansas, and represents the United States Department of Agriculture for his county.

And would the woman in Pelham, Tennessee, who wrote to Blosser that, "I have suffered several years with the disease, and can find no remedy to help me; I would be extremely glad to find a permanent cure, for I suffer pain. My head hurts and throbs all the time, and I get so blind I want to fall over half my time"—would that poor woman regard her letter as confidential, and how would she like to know that her letter was bought, in a package with five hundred others, from a letter-broker in New York, on December 11, 1906?

Blosser writes: "It is not true that we betray the confidence of our patrons who write us, giving a detail of their symptoms," etc. How about the woman in Olisko, Cumberland County, Virginia, who writes, among other symptoms that can't be printed here: "My eyes are very sensitive to light, and much sneezing." And the man at Grand Rapids who writes pathetically about his daughter. She is a school teacher, and she suffers from disease so much that "she gets hoarse and has to whisper, and they are thinking of having her give up her school."

Obviously, those letters which give most fully what Blosser calls "a detail of their symptoms," are necessarily unprintable here; but the less disgusting portion of a letter from an apparently cultivated woman in Franklin, Tennessee, reads: "Have entirely lost the hearing in my right ear. Still there is a continuing roaring, and hissing like steam escaping. The roaring began in my ear the 1st of September, and gradually grew worse till my hearing is entirely gone in that ear. I am the second wife of Rev. —, and have heard him speak of you many times."

And how about the referee in bankruptcy of the United States District Court for South Carolina, and the superintendent of the telegraph company in Buffalo, and the publisher in York, Pennsylvania, and the milliner in Austin, Texas, and the clergyman in Dayton, Virginia? All their letters, and a hundred thousand more sent by the confiding sick all over the country, to Blosser, have been sold and are now for sale again.

So much for Blosser and his claim that we did him an injustice when we reprinted the letter-broker's circular offering several thousand Blosser letters for sale. Blosser being disposed of, there yet remains from the two hundred and sixty-four concerns treated in the patent medicine series only one protest not yet passed upon.

#### The Pink Pills Libel Suit

IT was said in the beginning there remained four months after the last patent medicine article was printed just two libel suits—living suits actually on the dockets—and two formal protests that injustice had been done, and appeals to right that injustice. Of the libel suits, one is by Pink Pills for Pale People. This suit is, unhappily, thanks to a subsidized press which panders to patent medicine revenue, serving its real purpose. Every few months some technical move of the lawyers is made; and then, throughout the length and breadth of this land, in the newspapers which carry the Pink Pills advertising, appears a paragraph of tainted news, whose phrasing leaves with careless readers the impression that Pink Pills has just won its hundred thousand dollar libel suit against COLLIER'S.

As to the other libel suit, to tell here the reason why

the complainant will never bring that suit to trial, would serve no public purpose, and would appear vindictive. Sufficient it is to say here that before the suit was brought, the complainant's claim that wrong had been done him in the articles, was generously and carefully considered in this office, and conscientiously denied.

Of the two protests still unheard, one was Blosser; the other Oppenheimer, and the last represents the one case in all the two hundred and sixty-four where some substantial injustice was done.

#### The Case of the Oppenheimer Institute

THE position of this paper toward the proprietors of patent medicines and the quacks who have been threatening us with libel suits has been made clear. Where we are convinced that no injustice has been done, no threat will move us; but the case of the Oppenheimer Institute, which was severely criticized in the last of Mr. Adams's articles, is different. We consider it to be as much our duty when we discover that we have been in error to admit the mistake as to resist intimidation when we are in the right.

An undoubted injustice was done the Oppenheimer Institute by its inclusion in an article under the general head of "The Great American Fraud" and the sub-head of "The Scavengers." The fact that an impression was created that the Institute was a charitable or philanthropic enterprise, while in reality it was a commercial undertaking, and the fact that many of the Institute's advertising methods were questionable and their claim to cure exaggerated—these things did not justify our ranking them, even by inference or by juxtaposition, with the scavengers who traded upon human weaknesses and fed the very habits they professed to cure.

A particularly unfortunate mistake, since it injured several men of really high character, was the sweeping imputation that the six active business directors named were in the business solely for money and have been getting money out of it. Concerning the president of the Institute, Mr. Jose Aymar, and at least four of

"alcoholism absolutely cured." It is the use of the word "cure" which is so indiscriminately displayed by patent medicine advertisers that seems to us to need the qualification, afterward provided by the Oppenheimer Institute in a so-called "Limitation Leaflet." We can not reconcile the use in one place of the words "absolutely cured," and in another place a severely qualified and modified claim. The prospective patient, attracted by an advertisement containing the words "absolutely cured," when he calls or writes, is given by the Oppenheimer Institute this "Limitation Leaflet," which leaflet carefully modifies and reduces the broad claim of the advertisement. This leaflet is also made a part of the contracts of the Institute with its agents. The much modified and reduced claim made on the leaflet is what the Institute calls "The official statement of the Institute of what is claimed for its treatment." The leaflet begins with a paragraph headed "What the Oppenheimer Treatment Can Do."

Under this heading the leaflet states that: "The Oppenheimer treatment for alcoholism absolutely removes the craving for alcoholic stimulants, generally in from six to twenty-four hours; in extreme cases in forty-eight hours. In from three to five days the patient is eating and sleeping normally; in from two to four weeks the patient is fully restored to his normal condition. The general bodily functions are regulated, and the whole nervous system is generally strengthened, without any bad after-effects. The alcoholic craving of itself will never return; it can come back only through deliberate, voluntary indulgence. The only thing that this treatment can do for any patient is to restore him to a normal condition, i. e., to actual bodily health, where he will have no physical craving for stimulants."

Then there is a paragraph headed "What the Patient Must Do":

"Any person taking the Oppenheimer treatment for alcoholism must cease the use of alcohol in any form, both during the treatment and afterwards; otherwise it is useless to treat the patient. . . . If he begins to drink after the treatment, the alcoholic poison thus introduced into his system will again develop the diseased state from which he had formerly suffered. . . . The Oppenheimer treatment simply restores the patient to a normal condition, where he is free from that craving. To continue well, the patient must give his cooperation to the extent of abstaining from the use of stimulants for which the physical craving has been removed. If from overconfidence the patient tampers with drink after being cured, he is liable to again create the abnormal condition, which in turn will cause the craving for alcohol. The patient must let it absolutely alone."

Finally, there is a paragraph entitled "What the Oppenheimer Treatment Can Not Do":

"The Oppenheimer treatment can not give a man brains or moral character, nor will it change a man who is a moral or physical degenerate. Neither the Oppenheimer treatment nor any other treatment can prevent a man from drinking again if he deliberately decides to do so. . . . Every patient after taking treatment still has a mouth. . . . He can drink water, or milk, or whisky, or other alcoholic stimulants. If he takes whisky or other alcoholic stimulants enough times, after taking the treatment, it is only a question of time before he will develop the alcoholic craving again, as his system has demonstrated that it is sensitive to the poisonous effects of alcohol. No treatment can render a man immune to the effects of alcohol, if introduced into the system. In one sense alcoholism is a disease like pneumonia, which, having been once contracted, the patient may be entirely cured of, but by subsequent exposure may again contract."

The comparison made in the previous article between the Oppenheimer treatment and the Keeley Cure, stating that the Oppenheimer treatment makes extravagant claims and the Keeley Cure only moderate ones, did the Oppenheimer treatment an injustice, for the official claim of the Oppenheimer Institute is the comparatively modest one set forth in the limitation leaflet. Also, in order to be fair to a number of earnest men, we wish to say that a considerable amount of charity work has been and is being done for the poor by the Oppenheimer Institute through its charity department, and many men of high standing and character are interested in it; our criticism of that work was merely that it was sometimes used to advertise the business as a whole.

In order to be complete in this attempt at putting ourselves straight and doing the Institute justice, we will add that a good many of our criticisms, especially with regard to advertising and the split-fee system, related to the past, and that the management of the company has, during the past three years, been very essentially reformed, and in many important ways improved.

#### Peroration

"SO much for Buckingham." The tale is told. We can now turn the page and dwell for a while on other things. It has been a good job, and Mr. Adams's work has been praised by a score of State and national medical societies all over the land, and the effect has been made permanent in many State statutes. Doubtless, we may have to take a hand in the matter again from time to time. How often, will depend upon circumstances, upon the activities of the Poison-Bund, and upon the part taken by our contemporaries—especially the last, for upon the press rests the whole industry, and we are hoping from this long series no result more valuable than the stirring of a public opinion which will make it unprofitable for newspapers to accept the millions of dollars annually offered by the patent medicine combine. It is a great deal of money, but in order to secure it the newspapers are compelled to shackle their consciences. They could do more than all the legislation that has been or can be passed.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| LOT 330  |                |
| 500 LETTERS.                                   |                |
| DATES 1905 to 1905 INCLUSIVE.                  | PACKAGE No. 44 |
| Dr. Blosser Co. Letters.                       |                |
| CLASS Sealarrh                                 |                |
| IMPORTANT!                                     |                |
| To Addressers. Do not mark this wrapper in any |                |

DR. BLOSSER LETTERS DONE UP IN PACKAGES FOR SALE

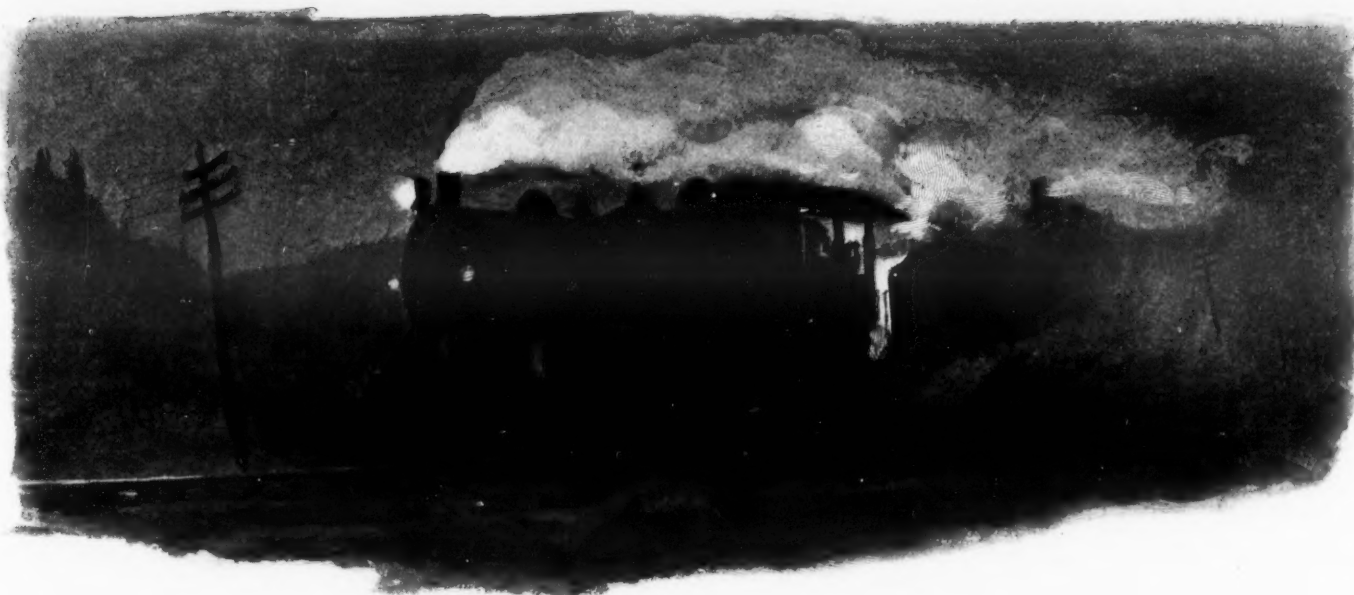
these active directors, James H. Alexander, Irving Bacheller, Frank A. Vanderlip, and Leroy Baldwin, we wish to say, with all the emphasis at our command, that they have been in this business not solely to make money, but from a thoroughgoing conviction that it was a good and useful institution. From letters written by some of these men, it is clearly the fact that they have stuck to the enterprise because of faith in its usefulness even during periods when they have disapproved of some of the methods of men more intimately connected than themselves with the active management. This, we think, is the most unfortunate error made, since, no matter what may be true of certain individuals in any enterprise, nothing could be worse than to cast discredit on others who are entirely innocent and full of belief and of high motives.

Mr. Adams's article mentioned certain cases where, by inference, bad after-effects might have been attributed to the Oppenheimer treatment. Any inferences based on these individual cases are unjustifiable.

As to the merit of the Oppenheimer cure and of the ability of the Oppenheimer Institute to make good the claims in their advertisements—that raises the whole vexed question of what constitutes a "cure." The matter has been thrashed over and over again with firms and individuals whom we criticized for saying in their advertisements, in their pamphlets, and on their labels, that their medicine was a "sure cure," or a "positive cure," or a "guaranteed cure," for any malady whatever. In the beginning we took the ground that these forms of expression were all wrong as to any medicine whatever. The best medical advice we could get assured us that there were very few "sure cures" for any malady; and so we criticized such exaggerated forms of advertising without mercy, and refused to listen to those whose grievance was that they were injured by this kind of criticism. The consequence has been that as one result of our patent medicine series there has been a very marked toning down of "sure cure" claims. Most patent medicine concerns now refer to their product as "a safe remedy," or, at the strongest, as "an unfailing remedy."

The Oppenheimer Institute has a unique way of forestalling this sort of criticism. They make in their advertisements and pamphlets the very strong claim,





# WELLINGTON'S GIRL

AND HOW SHE HELPED TO HANDLE A BIG NEWSPAPER STORY

By ELLIOTT FLOWER

**R**AINEY, the news editor, went to Blake, the managing editor, with a telegram.

"Wellington wires to know if he can't have his vacation now," said Rainey. "He wants to stop over at Newton on his way home."

"Tell him," instructed Blake, "that any vacation he takes now will be made permanent. We're short-handed, and we want him back here in a hurry. He ought to have started last night."

Rainey went back to his desk and answered the telegram as directed.

Wellington had been sent out on an important story, which he had handled successfully, and he should have been on his way home. Instead, he was still some hundreds of miles away, and he showed no disposition to return.

Rainey went to Blake again a little later with another telegram.

"Wellington wants to stop over Saturday and Sunday at Newton," he said.

"No!" thundered Blake. "He's lost one day already, and we need more men than we have right now—especially good men. I can keep Wellington humping every minute. We ought to have him on that bribery story. What is there at Newton, anyhow, that makes it so interesting?"

"Wellington's girl, I believe," replied Rainey.

"Oh, that's it, is it?" exclaimed Blake, with a laugh.

"Well, we're running a newspaper and not a matrimonial bureau. Tell him to get back here on the first train."

Blake was not really as hard-hearted as this might seem to indicate. If the circumstances had been favorable he would have given Wellington his vacation at once, but the circumstances were not favorable, and he reasoned that the paper needed Wellington at that particular time more than the girl did. It might seem hard for a man whose girl lived so far away to have to pass through her town without stopping over to see her, but it happened to be a business necessity in this case. So he was decidedly angry when the third telegram came.

"Wellington says he's going to stop at Newton," Rainey announced.

"Fire him by wire!" instructed Blake angrily.

"Can't," returned Rainey. "He said he was leaving for Newton when he wired last, and he gave no Newton address. May not be at a hotel, and we couldn't pick out the right one anyhow."

"What's the girl's name?"

"Don't know."

"What a devil of a lot of trouble women make!" growled Blake. "I'll see that a letter of discharge is on his desk when he gets back, and that the reason is clearly stated."

The letter was written and put on Wellington's desk, and thereupon Wellington became a negligible quantity so far as the "Express" was concerned. He was considered no longer a member of the staff when a startling Associated Press bulletin was received the next day. There were others who could handle big stories quite as well, if not better, and this was so big that the slightest of less important matters never would be noticed.

The bulletin read: "Cloudburst in the mountains. Town of Highwood destroyed. Through passenger train in Highwood depot lost. Wires down and tracks washed out. No word since last night, except story of one half-dead survivor who has just got through."

Blake jumped for an atlas and a time-table, and Rainey and the city editor leaned over him as he looked up Highwood.

"Can't get any one there from here before tomorrow," he announced, "but it's more than a single-day story." Then to the city editor: "Start three men and an artist, Brown. Tell them to be there to-morrow morning, if it's necessary to buy up the road to get through. Rainey and I will figure out to-day's story."

The city editor hurried back to his desk, and Blake turned to the map again.

"It's an awkward place to reach," he said. "We haven't a first-class correspondent within striking distance, and we've got to have our own story. Associated Press alone won't do." His index finger, passing over the map, stopped at one town and then another, and he read off the names. "Tell our correspondents there to try to get through. One of them may make it, and—Hold on a minute! Here's Newton, only sixty miles away! Lord! we've just got to get hold of Wellington! Wire him, Rainey, and then try the long-distance 'phone. They may know him at one office or the other. Why the devil didn't he mention his girl's name?"

While Rainey was doing this, Blake tried to arrange for a report in a more roundabout way, but every other paper seemed to be experiencing his difficulty in getting men to the spot, and there was no certainty of anything.

Nor was Rainey more successful in his effort to locate Wellington. They knew nothing about him at the telephone exchange, and the telegram was reported undelivered.

There is nothing more aggravating, no greater strain on the nerves, than comes with an attempt to get the elusive details of a difficult story. Blake and Rainey worked over it indefatigably, taxing their ingenuity to the utmost, trying to arrange with papers nearer the scene, but there was no assurance of a satisfactory report. So it naturally happened that Blake was in no amiable mood when he was finally notified that Newton wanted him on the long-distance.

"Wellington at last!" he exclaimed. But it was a feminine voice that came to him over the wire.

"Do you want Mr. Wellington?" asked the voice, and it was a very pleasant voice, although Blake was too excited to think of that then.

"Do I want—?" He broke off short and demanded sharply. "Where is he?"

"I thought you did," said the voice. "I heard a messenger was hunting for him with a telegram, so I got the telegram and opened it. Then they told me you'd been telephoning, too, and I thought—"

"Are you Wellington's girl?" Blake blurted out thoughtlessly, and he heard a gasp at the other end of the wire.

"Why—why, yes, I believe I am," came the hesitating reply.

"Well, get him to the telephone, quick."

"I can't; he isn't here."

"Not there! Oh—" Blake remembered that he was talking to a woman just in time to chop off the last word.

"No," said Wellington's girl, "he isn't here. He left for Highwood on the first relief train this morning—ran right away from me when I hadn't seen him for—" "Gone to Highwood!" cried Blake. "Oh, good old Wellington!"

"Yes; he took three men with him."

"Great old Wellington!" was all Blake could say.

"And a photographer."

"Bully old Wellington!" cried Blake.

"But he isn't old!" protested the girl, aggrieved.

"He's anything you want to have him," returned Blake gallantly.

"And he ran away from me," complained the girl.

"I'll give you a bill-of-sale of him when he gets back!" cried the jubilant Blake.

"Do you want any bulletins?" she asked.

"Bulletins!" repeated Blake. "Say! you're a newspaper man's girl all right. We want every line we can get."

"I'll tell you all that's known here, if you like," she said.

Blake himself remained at the telephone and took her bulletins, repeating them to a reporter who wrote them out.

"She's a prize!" he exclaimed as he finally got up from the telephone desk. "She's the best ever! Tear up that note on Wellington's desk," he added as an afterthought.



"Wellington's story coming!"

**W**ELLINGTON knew

that he was making trouble for himself when he stopped over at Newton, but he did not believe it to be as serious a matter as Blake was disposed to make it, and besides he wanted to bring the girl

back with him. He had no absolute certainty that he could do this on such short notice, but he thought a vacation at that time would give him a fair chance of success, and even two days might enable him to reach a more definite and satisfactory understanding. So he took the risk and disobeyed orders.

"Blake," he told her, "must be mad enough to tear the paper off the wall, but I just had to stop over and see you."

"Of course," she said, as if it were a matter that admitted of no argument. "Who is Blake?"

"He's the managing editor. He said I couldn't stop over."

"How ridiculous of him!" she commented. "Isn't it?" he laughed. "He'll be pretty warm, but I guess I can explain it all right when I get back."

"I'd like to tell him what I think of him," she said. "I'd like to have you," he assured her with cheerful mendacity. "That's why I want to take you back with me."

"Take me back with you! In two days!"

"Of course. It's just as easy to be married in two days as it is in two weeks or two months or two years."

"I never said I'd marry you," she protested.

"I know it," he admitted calmly. "but you never said you wouldn't."

"That's so; I never did," she returned thoughtfully. "I never said I wouldn't marry you, but there are a whole lot of other people I never said I wouldn't marry, too."

"The others don't count," he asserted. "They haven't been writing to you and dreaming about you and disobeying their managing editors to see you. I ought to be rewarded, you know."

"But two days!"

The form of this protest seemed to him to settle the main question.

"Call it two weeks," he urged. "I'll resign and stay over, if necessary."

"No, no," she said, shaking her head energetically. "Two months," he persisted. "I'll get my vacation and come back."

"Perhaps," she conceded. "I won't promise. I must have time to think."

"Think!" he exclaimed. "What have you been doing all the time I've been thinking and hoping and writing and trying to get to see you?"

"Thinking," answered the inconsistent girl.

"Of what?"

"Well," she replied evasively, "I hadn't got as far as a wedding day."

He interpreted this so satisfactorily that his arms just naturally appropriated her.

"But you will now," he declared confidently.

"Can't I have a little time to think, if I want it?" she asked, with another bewildering change of manner and tone. "I don't want to be hurried. Let's talk of something else."

Wellington never had been so foolish as to think that he fully understood girls, but he had thought he knew a little bit about this one, and he was the more bewildered in consequence. She began to talk lightly and brightly of other things, and he had to make the best of it.

He was in this perplexed state of mind when the news of the cloudburst came. Instantly, the newspaper instinct became dominant, and all else was momentarily forgotten. His eyes sparkled, his mind was alert, he was considering all the possibilities before he fully realized it. The tracks were gone, the wires were down, the place was isolated; it would be difficult to get men there from anywhere, and he was certainly the nearest upon whom his office could rely. A train would take him part way, and he could push on with horses or on foot.

"That's my story!" he announced jubilantly. A newspaper man thinks only of the story as an opportunity, never as a horror.

"But you're not going to run away from me," she protested. "Why, you've hardly more than got here."

"It's my story," he repeated, as if he had not heard her. Indeed, he was already planning for a photographer and wondering whether he could get any local assistance.

"I won't let you go!" she declared.

"Won't let me go!" he exclaimed.

"Why, Kittie, it's my story; I'm on the spot—almost. No one else from the office can reach it. You don't want me to fall down on the chance of a lifetime, do you? You don't want me to shirk! This is a big thing!" His enthusiasm was infectious, and she began to feel something of the thrill of it. "I couldn't keep away from it if I tried. And, perhaps, you can help."

"What can I do?" she asked.

He was planning, speculating, considering all the possibilities as he talked.

"I don't know what the conditions will be around there," he explained, speaking rapidly. "I may have to come back here to get wires. I may want typewriters who can take from dictation on the machine. I'll be late and in a hurry, you know. I'll telegraph or telephone—to you."

"Will you really?" Her eyes sparkled at the suggestion that she might have her share in the work and excitement. "I shall be ready, and I'll look out for bulletins."

"Bulletins! Well, you certainly are a newspaper man's girl," he laughed.

"Do your best!" she urged, and she kissed him. She certainly was a puzzling girl. Only a moment before she had demurred to his going, and now she was giving him most surprising and delightful encouragement.

Kittie's brother, Jack, was wild to go. He was a college boy, bright and quick, and he said he could get another youth who had had some newspaper experience. "Get him!" instructed Wellington. "Take a carriage and hustle! I'll try to pick up a photographer on the way to the station. But don't miss the train."

Jack appeared at the station with two assistants, so the party, with the photographer, numbered five.

Throughout all the excitement of that day the question of a wire was uppermost in Wellington's mind. Of what use was even the most perfect story, if he could not get it to the office? He made inquiries on the way, and he gave all possible attention to conditions along the road. Eight or ten miles from Highwood they had to leave the train. One wire was working that far, and he was told there might be a second by

evening. But the facilities were already overtaken by official relief business and the men from the nearer towns.

From this point they pushed on by wagon, making the last two miles on foot. Conditions, he was told, were as bad or worse on the other side of Highwood, and there was practically no chance for a nearer available wire that day. The linemen were pushing on, but the work was difficult and slow, and as yet they were only extending the wire already in use, which would add nothing to the facilities, even if they got it working to a nearer point by evening.

These were the conditions that Wellington kept in mind as he directed the work of his little force. "Copy" was prepared as opportunity offered, a box or a board or one's own knee serving as desk, but the problem of "the wire" was ever present. One man was sent back early, to try to get the story started. Later, the others followed, and found the temporary telegraph office in a state of siege.

"No chance here for what we've got," was Wellington's decision. "We'd be lucky to get a thousand words through."

Their horses were pretty well winded, for, at the risk of life, they had come down the mountain road on the run. It was time that counted now—time and a wire; they had the story. They pushed on through the darkness to another station, where they hoped to find better facilities, but there were only three wires here. The Associated Press had one, the second was the wire in use from the station they had just left, and local men had been ahead of them with the third.

"It's Newton for us!" exclaimed Wellington. "We can get wires there."

"No train," said the station agent, when approached.

"May be one later, but it's uncertain."

"Give us an engine!" said Wellington.

"Can't, without orders," returned the agent.

"You've got to!" insisted Wellington. "You've got a railroad wire open. Wire headquarters that the 'Express' wants an engine to Newton."

"Well, I guess not," was the reply. "I think too much of my job to bother 'em that way at a time like this."

"I'll telegraph!" threatened Wellington. "A telegram to your superintendent will have to go through, and I'll wire him that you refuse an engine to Newton for the 'Express'."



"I'll go," she said, weakly surrendering

"Hold on!" cried the station agent, as Wellington began to write his message. "I'll wire him myself."

"And put a private message through to Newton for me."

"No, sir!" replied the station agent vigorously.

"Nothing but railroad business on that wire."

"All right," acquiesced Wellington. "Get the engine!" He hurried back to the telegraph office and fought his way to the desk. "One word to Newton," he pleaded; "just one word! Sandwich it in anywhere!"

There was instant outcry and protest. He must take his turn, which would mean that his one word to Newton would get through some time the next day. But he insisted and argued and pledged and offered money. One of the wires in operation was working through Newton, and a word could be sandwiched in without appreciable delay. He won his point finally, and sent

the single word "Coming" to Kittie. There was a protest that this was no time for love messages, but he insisted that this was strictly business. And it was.

"It's the best I can do," he confided to Jack. "It will be nearly midnight before we get there, and we'll want wires and typewriters. I hope she'll understand."

"You get your engine, and the track's clear!" the station agent called out.

IN the office of the "Express" there was anxiety and excitement. Fragmentary reports of the cloudburst they had, but there was no complete story and not a line of "special" except what had been secured from surrounding towns. No word of any sort had come from Wellington. How much or how little of the Associated Press report they would want to use was still uncertain. Preparations were made to rely on it entirely, if necessary, and much of it had been put in type. An emergency introduction, with the fragmentary reports received as a basis, had been written in the office. Blake himself was nervous and anxious when the hour hand of the clock slipped past eleven.

"With the wires clogged and working badly, he can't get much of a story in now anyhow," grumbled Blake. "We'll have to go ahead without him."

At 11:30 he gave instructions to use the emergency introduction; at 11:40 he was calling Wellington names and swearing at everybody in the office; at 11:50—

"Newton looping into the office!" one of the telegraph operators called out.

"Newton!" roared Blake. "What the devil does Newton want?"

"Wellington must have got back there," suggested Rainey.

"Newton looping in on a second wire—on a third!" called the chief operator. "Wellington's story coming on four wires!"

A thrill went through the office, the more pronounced because of the long, anxious wait, and every man nerved himself for the race against time in getting this story into the paper.

"Good old Wellington!" sighed Blake, forgetting that he had been consigning him to the perpetual furnace a few minutes before.

"Newton on the long-distance!" came the cry from the next room, and Blake hurried there.

"It's a girl and she wants you," said the city editor.

"Wellington's girl!" exclaimed Blake.

"Hello," said the girl; "is it coming?"

"On four wires," said the jubilant Blake.

"That's me," said the girl, proudly but ungrammatically.

"What?"

"I got the wires myself, and went for the extra operators with a carriage."

"Good old Wellington's girl!" commended Blake, that being his favorite form of commendation.

"And I had the typewriters ready. Oh, it's all been splendidly improper."

"Bully old Wellington's girl!" said Blake.

"Don't talk like that!" said the girl sharply, "or I won't give you the fast mail story."

"What's that?"

"Mr. Wellington said you'd want some things for the fast mail edition that wouldn't get through in time. He made notes of them, coming in on the engine, a mile a minute. You ought to see him! He's black and dirty and torn and muddy and wet and—and—splendid."

"Never mind that now."

"He couldn't call you up, because he's dictating," the girl persisted. "The pictures go by mail."

"Yes, yes, I know." He turned from the telephone a moment. "Two men here, quick! Take notes on this by relays and write it out on a split-second schedule." Then to the girl: "Let her slide!"

"What?"

"Give me the fast mail story."

"Oh, yes."

Reading from the notes before her, she gave him the facts, even supplementing them with details that she caught as Wellington and the others dictated to typewriters.

"Tell Wellington to call me up when his story's finished," said Blake when her work was done.

"All right," she replied. "But—oh, Mr. Blake!"

"Yes."

"I don't want you to think this is so dreadfully improper. My brother's here, you know."

Blake laughed. To think of chaperonage at such a moment seemed to him amusing and delightfully feminine. He liked the girl; she had feminine inconsistencies and vagaries, but she could do things. He told Wellington so when the latter called him up.

"Bring her back with you," he said.

"She won't come," replied Wellington, whereat the girl, who could hear this end of the conversation, gave a quick little gasp of comprehension.

"Won't come!" repeated Blake. "You stay there at office expense until you get her. She's a mascot! Won't come! Huh! Don't you believe it! Why, she told me over the telephone that she was your girl—yours, mind you! Just remember that if she tries to bluff you."

"Did she really say that?" asked Wellington joyfully, whereat the girl tried to think what she had said and remembered.

She backed into a corner when he hung up the receiver and turned toward her. He followed.

"Yes, yes, I'll go," she said, weakly surrendering.

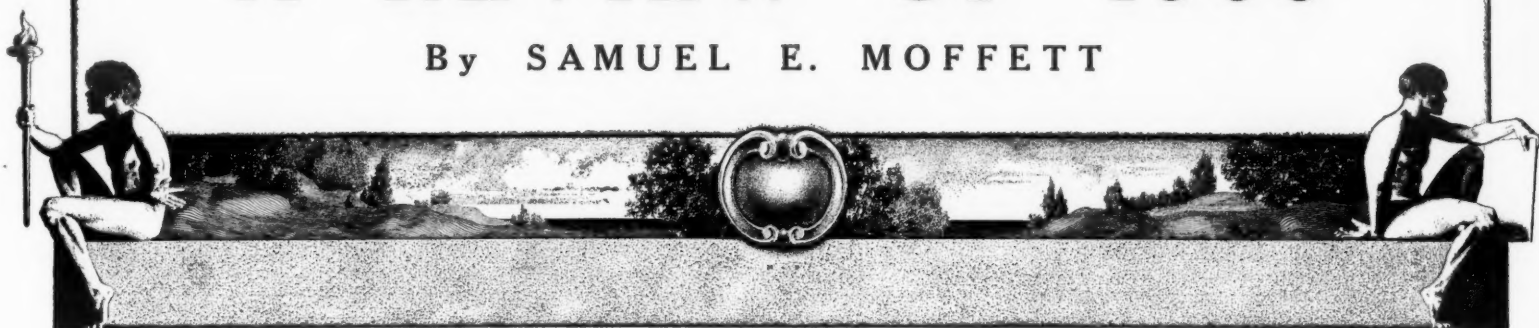
"You hear, Jack!" exclaimed Wellington. "You're going to lose a sister, and I'm going to take a wife back to town."

But Jack, worn out, was peacefully sleeping on a table.

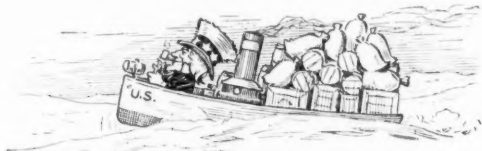


# A REVIEW OF 1906

By SAMUEL E. MOFFETT



*The first annual review in this department included an account of one of the great wars of history; the second covered the close of that war and the conclusion of peace; the third, which is presented here, shows the world moving more quietly, but perhaps with no less momentous issues hanging upon its progress than those which were decided in the clash of battle.*



## THE YEAR IN AMERICA

### MORE SMASHING OF RECORDS

THE tide of material prosperity that has been running in the United States ever since the Spanish war has risen higher than ever in the past year. The volumes of crops, foreign and domestic commerce, shipping tonnage, railroad activity, and industrial output, which broke all records successively in 1904 and 1905, have broken them again in 1906. For the first time in our history our total foreign trade has risen above three billion dollars. Our postal business, the best index of growth and activity, has increased by over \$15,000,000 in receipts—the greatest increase in our history—and by over \$11,000,000 of expenditures. The postal estimates for the coming fiscal year call for expenditures of more than \$206,000,000, an amount that would have paid the entire cost of running the rest of the Government, apart from pensions and interest on the public debt, as lately as ten years ago. Over twenty-one million acres have been added to our national forest reserves, of which we now have 106, covering 106,999,423 acres, or 167,186 square miles—exceeding the areas of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania combined.

Our shipping has increased to 6,674,969 tons, passing last year's high-water mark by over 218,000 tons. The flood of immigration reached the appalling and unprecedented height of 1,101,401 alien arrivals. The population of the country on New Year's Day, 1907, was nearly or quite eighty-nine millions.

### THE INSURANCE CAMPAIGN

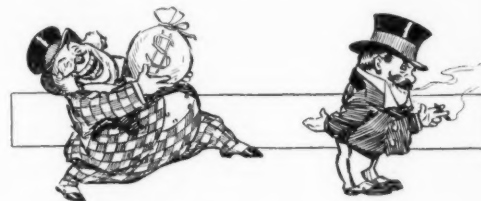
The year witnessed the fruition of the insurance investigation of 1905. The Armstrong Committee submitted a report to the Legislature of New York recommending many reforms in the conduct of the insurance business, especially as affecting the two great mutual companies—the Mutual and the New York Life. It was proposed that the entire boards of directors of these companies should go out of office at once in order to give an opportunity for the institution of an entirely new management, if the policy-holders so desired; that all existing proxies should be revoked; that the policy-holders should have the right not only to get new proxies but to cast their own ballots either personally or by mail; that the amount of new business to be written by any one company in one year should be limited to one hundred and fifty million dollars, and that many restrictions should be thrown about investments and agency expenses. These recom-

mendations were embodied by the Legislature in a series of new laws. Although the companies reorganized their own management to some extent, and introduced considerable reforms, the public was not satisfied with the progress made in that direction, and a formidable policy-holders' movement was instituted to take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Armstrong laws of putting entirely new sets of men in control. This movement was directed by an International Policy-holders' Committee for both the great companies, acting in cooperation with a Mutual Life Policy-holders' Association for the Mutual. An extremely vigorous campaign was waged, equaling in intensity the political contest in any State, and bringing out a vote surpassing that cast in any State but a very few of the greatest. Although the count of the votes is not yet finished, the old managements of the companies are believed to have been successful; but the contrast between the few hundred votes cast by the policy-holders under the old régime and the hundreds of thousands cast at the recent election has been so great as to furnish a most impressive reminder to insurance officials that they are administering a trust and not their own property.

### THE CONGRESSIONAL HARVEST

The long session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, under the diligent cultivation of President Roosevelt, was fertile in good work. The President's pet measure, the Railroad Rate bill, passed the House almost unanimously, but was subjected to strange vicissitudes in the Senate, where it was first thrown by the President's enemies into Democratic hands; reported and managed by Senator Tillman; then thrashed out and amended until it became almost unrecognizable, and finally passed in a form which the President found acceptable. It remodeled the Interstate Commerce Commission; gave it power to declare, on complaint, what should be considered a reasonable rate, with provision for review by the courts; put sleeping cars and express companies under the rules governing common carriers, and strengthened the laws against discrimination. During the session a world-wide sensation was created by Mr. Upton Sinclair's novel, "The Jungle," describing conditions in the Chicago packing-houses, and with the help of the public interest so engendered, the President was able to force through an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill providing for a stringent inspection of meat products destined for interstate or foreign commerce. After about seventeen years of effort Congress finally passed a satisfactory Pure Food law, under which the labels on foods and medicines offered for interstate transportation will bear some relation to the contents of the packages. The abolition of the internal revenue tax on denatured alcohol promises before long to create a vast new industry. The question whether the Panama Canal should be built with locks or at sea level was settled by Congress in favor of locks, but it is not yet certain whether nature will concur in the decision. After a desperate battle the Statehood question was settled by a compromise, under which Oklahoma and the Indian Territory were to be united as one State, and Arizona and New Mexico as another, with a provision for a referendum vote on the question of the union of Arizona and New Mexico. Arizona voted down the propo-

sition at the ensuing election, so that Oklahoma will be the only new State to come in. Congress passed a law at this session to prevent the unlimited diversion of water from Niagara Falls. It also remodeled the naturalization laws, passed a bill to improve the consular service, and abolished the "immunity bath" of corporation witnesses.



### POLITICS AND PERSONALITIES

ALTHOUGH a new Congress was elected in 1906, the chief public interest in politics was concentrated upon certain State elections, notably in New York, where Mr. William Randolph Hearst made a sensational bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination of 1908 by trying to capture the Governorship. After a campaign of almost unexampled virulence, Mr. Hearst was beaten by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, by a plurality of 58,000. The Democrats elected their entire State ticket except the head. At the same time Mr. Hearst had been carrying on active campaigns through lieutenants in three other States: Massachusetts, Illinois, and California. In all these States Mr. Hearst was badly beaten, and the general result seemed to be, while leaving him still a power in politics, to eliminate him as a Presidential candidate for the next campaign.

At the same time Mr. Bryan, who seemed in the early part of the year to be the predestined choice of the Democracy, was widely believed to have eliminated himself by expressing the opinion that after trying all other methods of regulating the railroads we might yet find it necessary to try Government ownership. But the conservative citizens who took this ground were soon compelled to face the unpalatable fact that if Bryan was radical they had a still more radical President in the White House. President Roosevelt pushed the prosecutions of the givers and takers of rebates, and the engineers of illegal combinations with such energy that several railroads and many shippers were subjected to heavy fines, some individuals were sent to jail, and at the end of the year the Standard Oil Company was cowering under an accumulation of indictments which, if followed by conviction and sentence in each case, might exhaust even its enormous resources. When on top of this the President advocated a graduated inheritance tax for the avowed purpose of checking dangerous accumulations of wealth, as well as a tax on incomes, Mr. Bryan's "radicalism" lost all its terrors.

### CUBA UNDER GUARDIANSHIP

The Cuban Republic, started in life with so much American good-will, has fallen into a sleep from which there is no certainty of any waking. President Palma had been reelected as the candidate of the Moderate Party, but his Liberal opponents asserted that the election had been carried by gross fraud and intimidation. There were mutterings of

COPYRIGHT 1906 BY C. L. ANDREWS



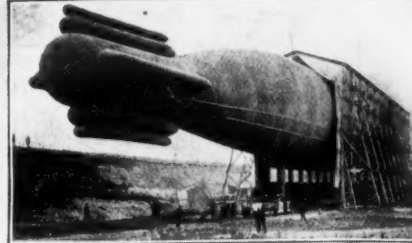
#### THE HEARST CONVENTION IN NEW YORK

The "Independence League" was formed to advance the cause of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, who unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Charles E. Hughes for the Governorship of New York; the League's convention was held at Carnegie Hall on September 11. It was one of the most boisterous and determined conventions ever held in New York.



#### ROALD AMUNDSEN

This Norwegian arctic explorer, in the 46-ton sloop "Gjoa," navigated the Northwest Passage and located the magnetic pole.



#### DEUTSCH'S DIRIGIBLE BALLOON

Henri Deutsch's new flying ship made an unsatisfactory ascent at Sartrouville, near Paris. As an original feature, this balloon has a peculiar and cumbersome arrangement of cylinders at the rear end, made of canvas tubes, and intended to act as a balancing tail. The motive power is provided by a single gasoline engine of 70 horsepower. The balloon is 203 feet long and 34 feet in diameter, and has a capacity of 113,005 cubic feet of gas. This airship, which was named after the city of Paris, is larger than the Lebaudy balloon recently constructed for the French army.



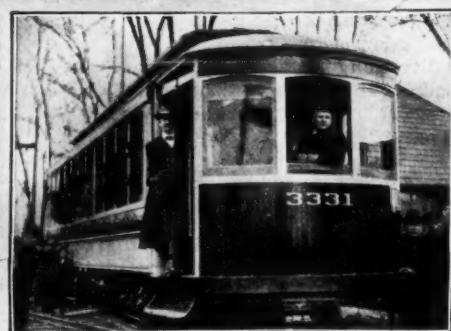
View of New York's skyscraper district, photographed from a balloon half a mile in the air.

COPYRIGHT 1906 BY C. L. ANDREWS

## PICTORIAL REVIEW

of the  
PRINCIPAL EVENTS  
of  
THE YEAR 1905

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS PUBLISHED IN COLLIER'S DURING THE PAST YEAR



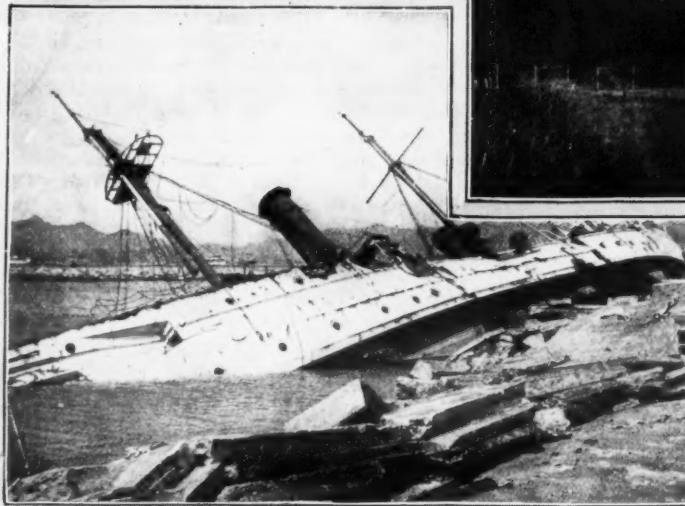
#### TOM JOHNSON'S THREE-CENT FARE

Cleveland witnessed a new departure in transportation when a three-cent fare was introduced by Mayor Johnson.



#### THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS

The volcano burst into activity on April 5. The country for miles around was buried in ashes. A public market in Naples collapsed from the weight on the roof, killing many people.



#### THE TYPHOON AT HONGKONG

The 18th of September saw Hongkong and its vicinity swept by a hurricane which destroyed five thousand human lives and millions of dollars' worth of property, mostly in shipping.



#### PANIC IN NAPLES

Terror at Vesuvius's eruption culminated in religious demonstrations.

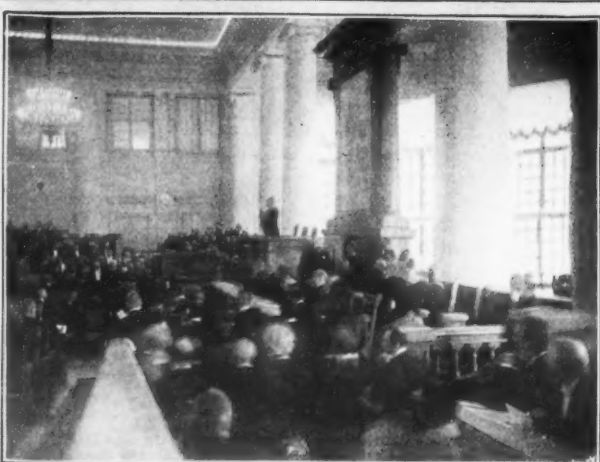
#### A NEW ISLAND IN BERING SEA

During the year Perry Island was added to the chain, in Bering Sea, by a volcanic force, probably that which caused the earthquakes in California. The island burst out of the sea suddenly, causing a boil for half a mile around, and the sea like a volcano for several weeks after its birth.



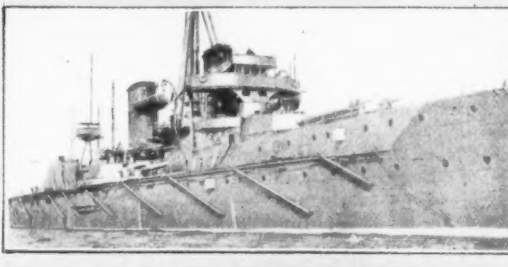
#### WHERE LINCOLN WAS BORN

The Lincoln Farm Association will restore the log cabin in which President Abraham Lincoln was born at Hodgenville, Kentucky.



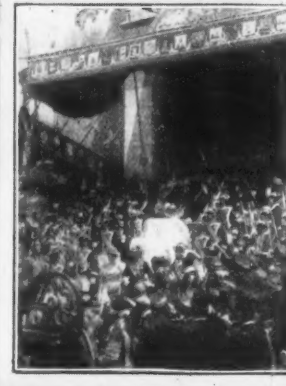
#### RUSSIA'S ILL-FATED DUMA

Russia's first representative legislative body, the Duma, was elected in April by a restricted suffrage, and was dissolved by order of the Czar on July 26.



#### THE BIGGEST OF BATTLESHIPS

Great Britain's new battleship "Dreadnought," the most powerful vessel afloat, marks a new era in naval construction; she is armed with ten 12-inch guns, and was completed in the record time of twelve months.



#### THE KING OF SPAIN WEDS

The marriage of King Alfonso XIII of Spain to Princess Ena of Battenberg was celebrated on May 31 at San Geronimo Church, Madrid.



#### MISS ROOSEVELT'S MARRIAGE

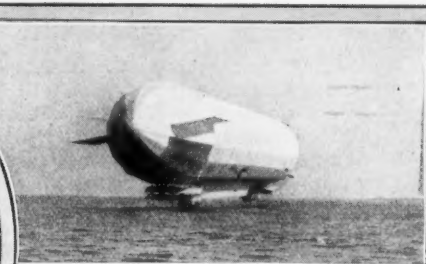
On the 17th of February the eldest daughter of the President of the United States was married in the White House to Congressman Langdon.

COPYRIGHT BY C. L. ANDREWS



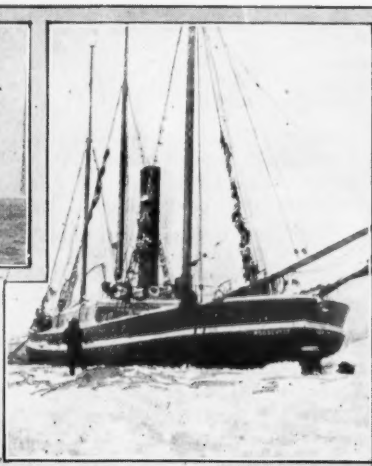


New York's skyscraper district, photograph taken from a balloon half a mile in the air



#### COUNT ZEPPELIN'S AIRSHIP

An important event of the year's aeronautics was Count Zeppelin's successful flight over Lake Constance in his dirigible balloon—the largest existing. Divided into six compartments filled with gas, this airship measures 420 feet in length, and is driven by a pair of motors of 83 horse-power each. The balloon reached a height of a thousand feet and traveled for two hours at the rate of two miles an hour. Count Zeppelin has been experimenting for a number of years and has always chosen to fly over water rather than over land like most other experimenters



#### PEARY'S SHIP IN THE ARCTIC

Commander Peary reached the "farthest north," 87° 6', in his fourth expedition in search of the North Pole



#### SECRETARY ROOT AT RIO DE JANEIRO

The Secretary of State left New York on the Fourth of July to attend the Pan-American Congress at Rio. He subsequently made a complete tour of the Southern Continent, visiting Para, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Valparaiso, Lima, and other cities of Latin-America, bringing about a better understanding with our Southern neighbors

## TORIAL VIEW

of the  
IPAL EVENTS  
of  
YEAR 1906

OTOGRAHS PUBLISHED IN  
DURING THE PAST YEAR



#### THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE

The most destructive earthquake that ever occurred in the United States devastated San Francisco and a number of neighboring cities on the morning of April 18. The shock lasted three minutes



#### THE OCCUPATION OF CUBA

An insurrection breaking out in September made it necessary for American troops to occupy the island

#### ISLAND IN BERING SEA

Perry Island was added to the Aleutian chain, by a volcanic force, probably akin to the earthquakes in California and Chile. It appeared suddenly, causing the water to rise a mile and, and the cone smoked for several weeks after its appearance



#### LINCOLN WAS BORN

Farm Association will restore the site in which President Abraham Lincoln was born at Hodgenville, Kentucky



#### EVACUATION OF SAN FRANCISCO

Thousands of people left the burnt city after the shock and fire



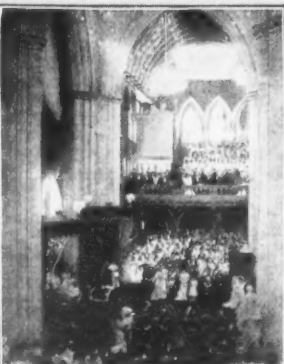
#### THE VALPARAISO CATASTROPHE

Valparaiso, Chile, was visited by a severe earthquake on August 12, when half the city was wrecked and many of the remaining buildings were damaged by the violence of the shock



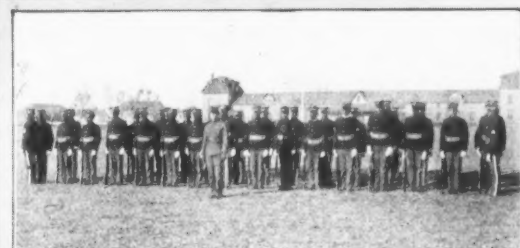
#### ROOSEVELT'S MARRIAGE

of February the eldest daughter of the United States was married at the House to Congressman Longworth



#### NORWAY'S NEW KING

Haakon VII was crowned in Trondhjem Cathedral on June 22. It was the most elaborate ceremony Norway had ever witnessed



#### THE DISCHARGE OF THE NEGRO SOLDIERS

In November the President dismissed three companies of the 25th U. S. infantry (colored) because they had refused to give the names of the men who had participated in a riot at Brownsville, Texas



#### THE CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE

In the spring of last year religious riots occurred at Paris, due to the Government's insistence upon its right to inventory the property contained in Catholic churches

discontent and scattered disorders through the early part of the year, and in August the disaffected partisans broke into open insurrection. The Government was unable to suppress the rebellion and appealed to the United States for aid. President Roosevelt sent Mr. Taft, the Secretary of War, and Mr. Bacon, the Assistant Secretary of State, to try to compose the difficulty, but neither side would make any concessions, and finally President Palma resigned and the members of his party, who formed a majority in Congress, refused to attend to fill the vacancy. Cuba was left without a government, and by authority of President Roosevelt Mr. Taft proclaimed himself Provisional Governor. He was soon succeeded by Mr. Magoon, late Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, who is still ruling the island pending new elections which are to test the capacity of the people for governing themselves.

#### UGLY RACE QUESTIONS

The traditional cordiality of our relations with Japan has been painfully chilled by the anti-Japanese agitation on the Pacific Coast, and especially by the segregation of Japanese pupils at San Francisco in a school with Chinese and Koreans. President Roosevelt has tried in vain to induce the San Franciscans to show some consideration to the subjects of a Power with which it is most desirable to cultivate friendship. The President has been further disturbed by a race question at home. Some of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, stationed at Brownsville, Texas, were said to have fired into houses and upon citizens at night, and being unable to find the guilty parties or to gain any information from their comrades the President discharged all the men of three companies without honor. His opponents in Congress, led by Senator Foraker, have seized upon this opportunity to attack him, and the new year finds him facing a formidable assault.

## HISTORIC DISASTERS

### VEUVIUS ENRAGED

**S**ELDOM has a year won such an evil eminence as 1906 for calamities of world-wide and historical importance. In April, Vesuvius burst into one of the fiercest eruptions of modern times, equaling in intensity, according to the intrepid Director of the Observatory, Dr. Matteucci, the great convulsions of 1631 and 1872. The streams of lava that flowed down the mountain on three sides overwhelmed four good-sized towns and a number of villages, drove scores of thousands of people from their homes, and destroyed over two thousand lives. The property loss is estimated at eighty-five million dollars. Even Naples was threatened; ashes lay deep in the streets, and on the 10th of April their weight crushed a market house, killing and wounding a number of people.

### SAN FRANCISCO IN RUINS

Before the devastating lavas of Vesuvius had cooled the world was startled by a new disaster in California. An earthquake shock, on the morning of April 18, did great damage to San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Rosa, Palo Alto, and other places up and down the coast. Had this been all, the catastrophe would have been serious, but the earthquake damage was completely eclipsed by the work of fires which broke out at once in San Francisco, and which could not be checked because the earthquake had wrecked the water mains. The flames were fought with dynamite, but before they were finally brought under control the whole central part of the city had been burnt out, leaving only a thinly settled shell of dwellings around the blackened waste. The burnt district covered an area of three thousand acres, and the destruction of property was estimated at \$350,000,000—nearly double the loss from the great fire at Chicago,

which had previously broken the record for such catastrophes in modern times. San Francisco's distress caused an unexampled outburst of helpfulness from all over the world. Foreign contributions were lavishly offered, but were discouraged by President Roosevelt, although the San Francisco relief committee expressed its willingness to accept them. The total subscriptions, in money, to the end of the year, amounted to nearly \$10,000,000, besides which the Government spent two millions and a half in relief work, and about two thousand carloads of supplies were forwarded from other cities. The people of San Francisco were full of courage, and energetically entered upon the work of rebuilding, but their efforts were hampered by the delays in collecting insurance and by the obstructive policy of the labor unions.

### A SUCCESSION OF CALAMITIES

As though San Francisco and Vesuvius, each of which would have given a lurid fame to any ordinary year, were not enough, Chile followed on August 16 and 17 with a series of earthquakes which, together with the ensuing fires, destroyed the greater part of Valparaiso and a number of other cities, and seriously damaged the capital, Santiago. The only reason why the disaster was not more colossal than that of San Francisco was that the places affected were smaller. As it was, it ranks with the great catastrophes of history. A month later a typhoon wrecked several thousand vessels at Hongkong and in the neighboring seas, destroyed twenty million dollars' worth of property, and swallowed some thousands of lives. This was followed after another month's interval by a terrific storm in the Gulf of Mexico, which devastated the coasts of our Southern States, a few days after that by a destructive cyclone in Algeria, and in the middle of October by a hurricane that wrought immense damage in Central Cuba.



## AMONG FRIENDLY POWERS

### CANADA FORGING AHEAD

**O**UR neighbors of Canada have had a year of prosperity rivaling that of the United States. Work on the Grand Trunk Pacific and the new Hill line—the only transcontinental railroads now under construction in North America—has made rapid progress. The Grand Trunk Pacific's new terminal city of Prince Rupert has been laid out. A new tariff has been introduced, embodying the principle of a third scale of duties ten per cent below the general rate for the benefit of countries that extend favors to Canada. The British preference is still retained, but it would be practically reduced by nearly one-third if the United States should secure the benefit of the intermediate scale. Whether this shall happen or not depends upon the course pursued at Washington. Canada was considerably agitated during the year by the agitation for a Dominion Sunday law, which was finally successful in name, although in fact the subject will remain under the control of the Provinces.

### PAN-AMERICANS AT RIO

The third Pan-American Conference, held at Rio de Janeiro, July 21 to August 27, began a new epoch in the relations between the United States and the Latin republics. The tactless behavior of some of the men, and especially of the women, sent from Washington to the preceding conference at the City of Mexico had increased the unpopularity of Americans of the North among those of the South, and President Roosevelt determined that no such mishap should occur again. The delegates were selected with great care, including one from Porto Rico, and, to emphasize our Government's sense of the value of good relations with our southern neighbors, Secretary Root was sent at the same time to make a diplomatic tour around the South American continent. This policy was brilliantly vindicated by the results. Mr. Root made a tri-

umphal progress from Brazil to Panama, and his admirable speeches, appealing to the noblest sentiments of his impressionable hearers, and free from every trace of patronage, seemed to wipe out at a stroke most of the distrust of the United States that had been sedulously cultivated in South American minds by European rivals. As far as the actual work of the Rio conference was concerned, not very much was accomplished. An extremely diluted suggestion was made that the Hague Congress consider the Drago doctrine reprobating the use of force in collecting contract debts, and suggestions were submitted to the republics represented on a variety of practical business subjects. Steps were taken to increase the usefulness of the Bureau of American Republics at Washington.

### WORLD'S PARLIAMENTS OF PEACE

The Hague Peace Congress, which was to have been held in 1906, has gone over for another year, but a not unworthy substitute was found in the Conference of the Interparliamentary Union, which met at London July 23 to 25—the most imposing gathering of the world's legislators ever assembled. Every one of its five hundred delegates was a member of some country's national parliament. Twenty-one legislative bodies were represented, but on the opening day the delegates of the Russian Duma, who had just heard the news of the dissolution of the body that had sent them, withdrew, their action drawing from the British Premier his electrifying exclamation: "The Duma is dead—long live the Duma!" The resolutions unanimously adopted recommended that the Hague Conferences meet at regular intervals, that a permanent council be devised for the purpose of codifying and developing international law, that contraband should be restricted to arms, munitions of war, and explosives, that neither the ship carrying contraband nor non-contraband goods on the same ship should be destroyed, and that private property, even between belligerents, should be immune at sea as it is on

land. The last principle is one traditionally advocated by the United States. On motion of Mr. Bryan, who supported it by a speech that created a profound impression, the conference also recommended that Powers disagreeing on points not subject to arbitration should not resort to hostilities before inviting the formation of an international commission of inquiry, or the mediation of one or more friendly Powers.

### THE POWERS AT ALGECIRAS

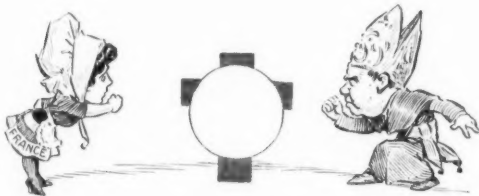
By agreements among France, Spain, and Italy, which considered themselves the Powers chiefly interested in Mediterranean affairs, a preponderating influence in the decadent empire of Morocco had been given to France. In 1905 the German Emperor suddenly made this a cause of quarrel, and rather than allow the matter to go to extremities, as the Kaiser seemed willing to do, France consented to refer it to an international conference. This gathering met at Algeciras, in Spain, on January 16, the United States, along with most of the Powers of Europe, great and small, being represented, and after deliberating for two months and a half, reached a compromise agreement on March 31. In most of the discussions all the Powers except Austria-Hungary were ranged against Germany. By the final agreement the police service in Morocco was entrusted to France and Spain, the finances were internationalized, four seaports were put under French and two under Spanish control, and one was to be administered by French and Spanish officials supervised by a neutral police inspector.

### TRIUMPHANT BRITISH LIBERALS

The political revolution that was foreshadowed when the Balfour Government fell at the end of 1905 swept over Great Britain in the elections of January, 1906. The Liberal and Labor parties elected 429 members of the new House of Commons, of whom 375 were straight Liberals and 54 Labor men. The Nationalists returned 83, and



the lately dominant Unionists went back with the beggarly remnant of 157. Mr. Balfour himself was one of the earliest victims, and by a curious irony of fate the only Unionist leader who came through the cataclysm in good condition was the one who had caused the wreck—Joseph Chamberlain. When the storm subsided, Mr. Chamberlain was discovered perched securely upon his Birmingham rock, with his six faithful followers beside him, all elected by increased majorities. The chemically pure, Pasteurized Liberals had a majority of 81 over all other factions combined, including their own allies. This was fortunate for them, for dissensions soon developed between them and the Labor Party on one hand and the Nationalists on the other. The Labor men were conciliated in a measure by the passage of a bill exempting the funds of unions from execution in trades disputes after the Government had said that the form in which it was demanded was inadmissible. This measure has been accepted by the House of Lords on the ground that there was a mandate from the nation to pass it. The question whether it is possible to devise a measure of Home Rule sufficient to satisfy the Nationalists without causing a revolt in England is still disturbing the Government. The subject that has occupied most attention during the year has been that of education. The Nonconformist uprising against the Balfour Educational law was one of the chief causes of the Unionist defeat at the elections. The Campbell-Bannerman ministry promptly met its obligations by preparing a new bill which would have prevented denominational teaching at the public expense. The clergy of the Church of England rose in fury against this, and, led by the Bishops, the House of Lords fell upon the bill and mutilated it with amendments beyond recognition. The House of Commons rejected the amendments in bulk; the Lords refused to recede, and the bill was laid aside until such time as it could be conveniently used in a threatened general assault upon the privileges of the hereditary chamber.



RELIGIOUS WAR IN FRANCE

**W**ITHIN the past year France has had a new President, two new Ministers, and at least an attempt at a new church. On January 17 the Chambers, in joint assembly, elected M. Armand Fallières President of the Republic. A little later the Rouvier Ministry fell under the opposition of a queerly assorted combination of Clericals and Socialists. After an attempt, lasting a little more than a year, to solve the Church and State problem that had overthrown the Combes Government in January, 1905, M. Sarrien formed a new Cabinet, pledged to the same general policy of anti-clericalism that had been followed by Combes and Rouvier. It was understood that M. Sarrien's leadership was only nominal, and that the real head of the Government was the masterful Minister of the Interior, Georges Clémenceau. In October M. Sarrien retired, ostensibly on the ground of ill health, and the Cabinet was reorganized, with Clémenceau as its avowed, as well as its actual, head. M. Briand retained his position as Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, thus giving assurance of the continuity of French policy toward the Church. General Picquart was appointed Minister of War, becoming, in his own person, the most signal demonstration of the triumph of justice in the Dreyfus case. Dreyfus himself had been fully rehabilitated and restored to the army with the rank of Major. Throughout the entire year the mind of France was absorbed in the progress of the effort to find a modus vivendi between the Church and the State under the separation law passed at the end of 1905. On February 17 the Pope issued an encyclical condemning the law, but at the same time advising the faithful to maintain peace. The process of taking the inventories of church properties in the spring, caused mild riots in many parts of France. In August the French bishops tried to find a means of reconciling the requirements of the law in the matter of "cultural associations" with the constitution of the Church, but when the advice of the Pope was asked he issued another

encyclical, absolutely forbidding every sort of association that might be permissible under the law. The Church was thus left without any means of taking legal title to its property at the expiration of the year of grace on December 11. Finally, just before the year of probation expired, Minister Briand issued a circular giving permission to hold services in the churches on the application of any two persons, under the old law of 1881, applying to public meetings, this application to be good for a year. But this concession was promptly rejected at Rome, and when December 11 came, no means remained by which a Catholic priest in France could continue to perform his duties and remain at the same time in good standing both with the Government and with his ecclesiastical superiors. The rest of the year was occupied in manoeuvres for position. It was the policy of the Church to put the Government in the light of a persecuting power, and of the Government to avoid that attitude. Therefore, every effort was made to avoid the appearance of unnecessary force; religious exercises in the churches were not interfered with, although the names of priests officiating in violation of the law were taken, and a new law was introduced offering still other possibilities of accommodation. This, too, was rejected by the Vatican. The Government suppressed clerical salaries and took possession of the official residences occupied by the bishops and priests. The year closed with the dispute still at its height.



THE KAISER'S TROUBLES

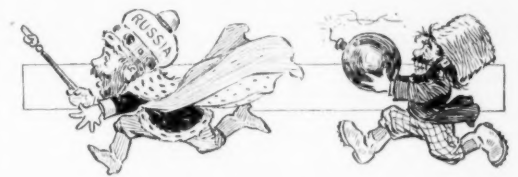
**G**ERMANY'S colonial enterprise in Southwest Africa has been prolific of scandals. Horrible atrocities, as well as financial corruption, have been charged against her officials. A war against the Hereros has been raging for years with little glory to the German arms. Finally, in September, the Emperor resolved to try the value of a new broom, and he took the revolutionary step of displacing the aristocratic head of the Colonial Department, the Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and substituting a young business man of Jewish blood, Bernhard Dernburg. Herr Dernburg is the son of a newspaper editor, and spent some years in the service of a German bank in New York. It was said, by some with satisfaction and by others with anger, that he would carry American ideas into the Colonial Office. But the change was not enough to appease the Reichstag, which reflected the intense unpopularity of the Colonial business in the country. When the time came in December to vote the supplementary estimates for the support of the army that was fighting the African natives, the Socialists, Clericals, and Poles were able to muster a majority of ten against it, the Government receiving the support of the various Conservative, Liberal, and Radical groups. This action, if acquiesced in by the Government, meant the recall of the troops from the field and the abandonment of the war in disgrace. The Emperor immediately dissolved the Reichstag, and the elections for a new one have been fixed for the 25th of the present month.

Germany was convulsed during the year by the publication of the memoirs of the late Prince Hohenlohe, containing very frank accounts of conversations with the Emperor and with Bismarck at the time of the latter's fall. It appeared that the immediate causes of the break between Bismarck and his imperial master were the Chancellor's cynical policy of "squaring" Russia behind the back of Germany's ally, Austria, and his insistence upon ruthless measures for the suppression of the Socialists. The real underlying cause, however, was the fact that there was room for only one man on the summit of power in Germany, and that neither the Emperor nor Bismarck was willing to let the other be that one.

## PERSIA UP TO DATE

The ancient monarchy of Persia has joined the ranks of constitutional governments. The people had been discontented with the corruption and oppression of their officials, and by economic distress. Finally, a Moslem priest who had been expressing

his opinions in public was arrested. Thereupon a general strike broke out, headed by the priests, the shops in the bazaar at Teheran were closed, and several thousand men camped in the grounds of the British Legation and announced that they would stay until the British Government did something about their grievances. The Shah finally yielded and summoned a national council, which may fairly be called the first Persian Parliament. It is called the Congress of National Consultation, and is to have control over the Ministers, even to the point of dismissal. It is not chosen by election, but is an Assembly of Notables. The peasants are not represented.



A YEAR OF TERROR IN RUSSIA

**R**USSIA has run the whole gamut of political experience in 1906. She has seen her first Parliament elected, dissolved, and outlawed, and her people subjected to the extremes of anarchical disorder and tyrannical repression. The elections for the first Duma were held in April and May, and the assembly met May 10 in the Tauride Palace at St. Petersburg. The Government, under M. Goremykin, who had succeeded Count Witte as Prime Minister, had overreached itself in its effort to control the elections. It had introduced a complicated system of double election with the idea that the ignorant voters would be confused or overriden. But the actual working of the scheme was to suppress the conservative minority, which could not carry any of the electoral colleges, and so leave it almost totally without representation. The Duma from the first took up the position of stubborn hostility to the Government. It demanded a general amnesty for all political offenses, and the abolition of capital punishment in all cases before allowing anything else to be done. The ministers were hooted down when they made their appearance in the tribune. It was the hope of the Constitutional Democrats who controlled the assembly to force the dismissal of the Cabinet and the substitution of one responsible to Parliament. They seemed at one time to be on the verge of succeeding, but the reactionary elements at Court succeeded in gaining possession of the Czar's will long enough to bring him to the point of making a stand against the transformation of the Government. The Duma was suddenly dissolved on July 23, and at the same time an attempt was made to conciliate public sentiment by replacing Premier Goremykin, with the more liberal Stolypin. About a third of the members of the Duma met in the woods at Viborg in Finland, and issued a manifesto urging the Russian people to refuse to pay taxes or furnish recruits for the army until a new Duma should be assembled. They also warned foreign financiers that no debts incurred by the autocratic Government would be recognized. This manifesto, secretly circulated throughout Russia, had some effect on the minds of the people, but not enough to cripple the Government, and a reign of terror ensued. Liberal leaders were imprisoned by hundreds, and frightful massacres, nominally directed against the Jews, but really organized by the officials to divert attention from reforms, broke out in the various cities. The activity of the fighting revolutionists, which had been suspended during the sessions of the Duma, was resumed, and a peculiarly atrocious attempt was directed against the Prime Minister himself. A bomb was thrown into his house during a reception, killing and wounding a number of people, and frightfully injuring M. Stolypin's daughter. Disaffection spread in the army and navy, and serious mutinies occurred at Sveaborg, Kronstadt, and other places. The Government maintained its position, however, and the liberal system promised by the proclamation of October 30, 1905, still nominally remained in force. A new Duma is to be elected under precautions which the authorities hope will insure a larger proportion of conservative members, and its meeting is promised for March.

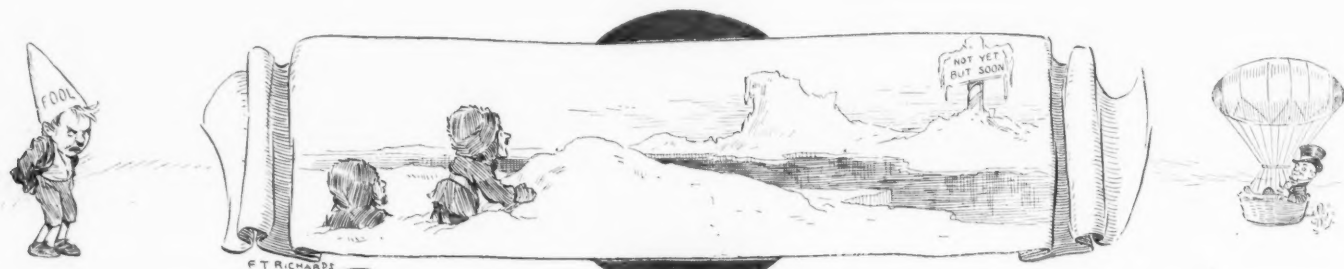
## CHINA ON THE MARCH

Even China has been caught in the stream of progress. Not only has her military system been reorganized under Japanese direction, so that an efficient fighting force with unlimited possibilities

of development has been created, but steps have been taken toward the establishment of a constitution. The astute Empress Dowager, having wisely resolved to take the lead in this direction, instead of waiting, like the Czar, to have her hand forced by a popular uprising, has been able to act with that leisurely deliberation so congenial to Chinese habits of mind. She has sent a commission abroad to study foreign methods of government, and has

begun the preparation of plans for a deliberative assembly, which, it is expected, will be fully perfected in about twelve years. Meanwhile she is introducing gradual reforms in the details of the administrative machinery. Thus the progressive ideas that nearly cost the young Emperor his life seven years ago have now been adopted by the chief of the reactionists. Three ancient monarchies—Russia, Persia, and China, one of them the oldest and

most populous in the world, and all together comprising a third of the human race—may be said to have been fairly started within the past year on the road of constitutional government. There are really no absolute, irresponsible monarchies left except Turkey, Morocco, and a few barbarous tribes, and even those have been so brought under the tutelage of the civilized powers that the despotic authority of their rulers is hardly more than a name.



## INVENTION AND EXPLORATION

### THE MASTERY OF THE AIR

THE year 1906 has brought the world to the verge of the discovery of the secret that is destined to revolutionize human life—the secret of flight. Experiments in Europe and America have left nothing in the way of practical aerial navigation but mastery of the art of balancing. The common balloon and the dirigible gas bag have not been neglected—the first international balloon race came off September 29 and was won by an American, Lieutenant Lahm; the first balloon chase held in America was started from Pittsfield, Mass., October 22; and gigantic aerostats have been built, such as M. Henri Deutsch's *Ville de Paris*, with its 203 feet of length and its seventy horse-power motor; Count Zeppelin's new monster, the greatest yet built, 410 feet long and 38 feet in diameter, with which he resisted a wind blowing at 33½ miles an hour; the aerial war-fleet constructed by France for service at fortified posts; and last, but not least, the craft in which Mr. Walter Wellman would have gone to the North Pole if he had had a good chance. But interest in these developments of an old idea has been quite overshadowed by the progress of the airship of the future—the ship that needs no gas bag, but sails like a bird by its own power. M. Santos-Dumont created a sensation on October 23 by traveling 150 feet near Paris with his box-kite aeroplane, the *14-bis*. By this exploit he won the Archdeacon Cup, offered to the first aeronaut who should fly with a motor-driven aeroplane for a distance of 82 feet with an angle of drop not exceeding 25 per cent. On November 12 he flew 689 feet with the same machine. It was generally believed in Europe that the flight of Santos-Dumont on October 23 was the first ever made in an aeroplane driven by mechanical power, but if the accounts from Dayton, Ohio, can be believed his feats have been completely eclipsed by the achievements of the Wright brothers, of that place, who are said to have built a machine that has flown, with one of them on board, for a distance of twenty-four miles at nearly forty miles an hour. They have recently finished a new twenty-eight to thirty horse-power motor, with which they expect to drive a new aeroplane five hundred miles at fifty miles an hour. The secrecy with which they have surrounded their trials has been responsible for such incredulity as has been expressed concerning their achievements. Many other inventors have turned out promising airships, and large prizes have been offered in England and France for the first mechanical flyers to cover specified distances.

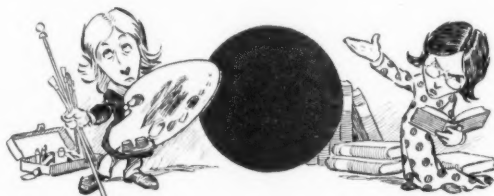
### BESIEGING THE POLE

Arctic records have been broken in 1906 by Commander Peary, who has planted the American flag thirty-two nautical miles nearer the North Pole than the Italian flag left there six years before by Captain Cagni, of the Duke of the Abruzzi's expedition. Peary's record of 87 degrees 6 minutes north latitude was achieved by wonderful skill and daring in the face of most adverse conditions, the ice proving treacherous even in winter, and the sledge dash being checked again and again, and finally hopelessly blocked by open water. From the time Peary's ship, the *Roosevelt*, left Sydney, Nova

Scotia, July 16, 1905, until her return was only fifteen months, and the party came back without the loss of a man.

### FROM THE CAPE TO CAIRO

Central Africa has practically ceased to be a field for exploration, and has become one for commercial development. The Cape to Cairo Railroad has now advanced from the south to a point over two thousand miles north of Cape Town and about four hundred miles beyond the once mysterious Victoria Falls. Of the gap between the northern end of the South African system and the southern end of the Egyptian system the greater part is bridged by regular steam transportation on lake and river.



## RECREATION

### SHIFTING BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIPS

THE baseball season of 1906 was notable for the downfall of the "Giants," New York's joy and pride. After winning the National League championship for two years in succession, and the world's championship in 1905, they were ousted from the lead in their own league in 1906 by the Chicago "Cubs," who distanced all competition early in the season. But the pride of the "Cubs" had a fall in the post-season series, when the championship of the world was captured by the Chicago "White Sox," who had raced to the front in the American League from a lowly position, in which they had seemed to be merely humble spectators of the struggle of the New York "Highlanders," the Philadelphia "Athletics," and the Cleveland "Napoleons" for the mastery.

### CHRISTIANIZED FOOTBALL

The agitation against the carnage of the football field in 1905 led to a thorough revision of the rules, with the object of diminishing brutality and adding to the interest of the game by encouraging open play. Some colleges, led by Columbia, refused to tolerate the sport even under the new conditions, but most of the leading exponents of football science remained in the field under the revised rules. The general opinion was that the experiment proved successful. The mortality was greatly reduced, and the spectators found the game much more interesting than the old one. Mass plays, one of the principal causes of injuries, were almost abolished by the rule requiring the side with the ball to gain ten yards in three downs. Open play was further stimulated by the introduction of the "forward pass," the "on-side kick," and a number of minor innovations. The general result of the first season's campaign under the new rules was to leave Yale and Princeton, which played a tie, no-score game with each other, the only undefeated teams in the East. Western claims of superiority were rudely shaken when on the same day Michigan was beaten by

Pennsylvania and Minnesota by the Carlisle Indians by identical scores of 17 to 0.

### INTERNATIONAL YACHTING

The first race for the gold cup presented by King Edward to the New York Yacht Club as a perpetual challenge trophy was sailed off Newport, August 8, and won by F. H. Smith's sloop *Effort* on time allowance. In September the Germans, incited by the Kaiser, made a gallant raid with their little yachts of the "Sonderklasse" upon the "Roosevelt Cup," offered by the Eastern Yacht Club, but the series of races sailed off Marblehead was won by the American boat *Vim*.

### JOY FOR CORNELL—SORROW FOR HARVARD

In intercollegiate rowing the year was full of interest. Cornell again swept the field, beating Harvard at Cambridge on May 25 by three lengths and a half, defeating Pennsylvania with her second crew on Cayuga Lake five days later, and finally winning the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie. Harvard beat Yale at New London for the first time in seven years, and then sent her crew to England in the hope of conquering Cambridge, the winner of the annual race with Oxford. This hope was disappointed, Cambridge winning by two lengths. Harvard made better time in this race than Cambridge had made when she beat Oxford in the spring. A Belgian crew won the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley—the first time in the history of the regatta that the prize has gone outside of the United Kingdom. American oarsmen fell under a cloud in that quarter in consequence of a scandal affecting the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, and the Henley stewards took advantage of the opportunity to carry out their plan of excluding American competition.

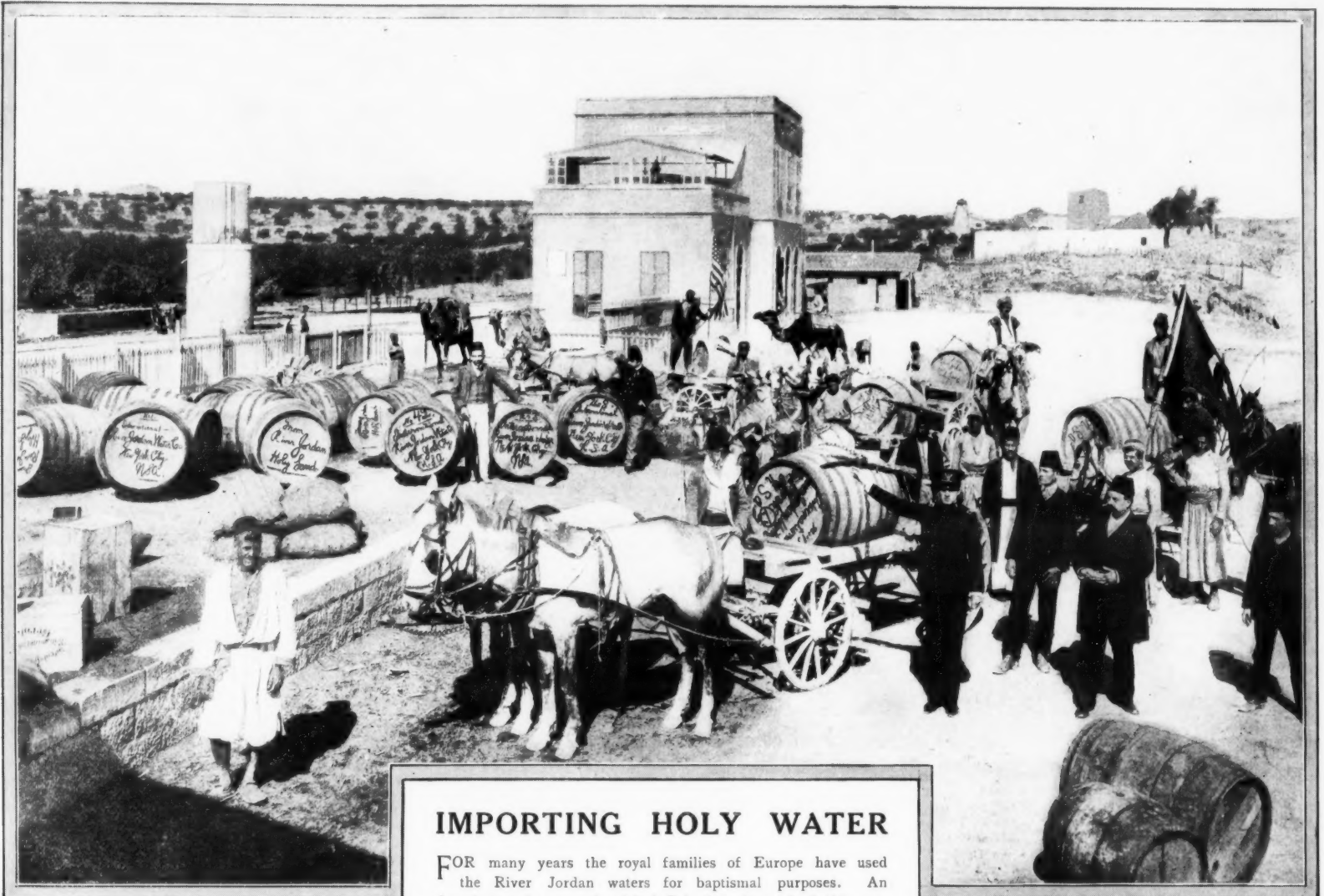
### VICTORIOUS AMERICAN MARKSMEN

Another international event of interest was the rifle match in which a team from the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard, defeated a team of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, brought over by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent. The match, which was for a shield presented by Sir Howard, was shot at Creedmoor, October 2 and 3. The Seventh Regiment made 1,648 points to 1,588 for the Queen's Westminster. The defeated team made 98 points more than it had made at home the year before when it beat the Seventh Regiment at Bisley. "Such shooting," said Sir Howard Vincent, "has never been seen at Creedmoor or anywhere else."

### THE WORLD'S ATHLETES AT ATHENS

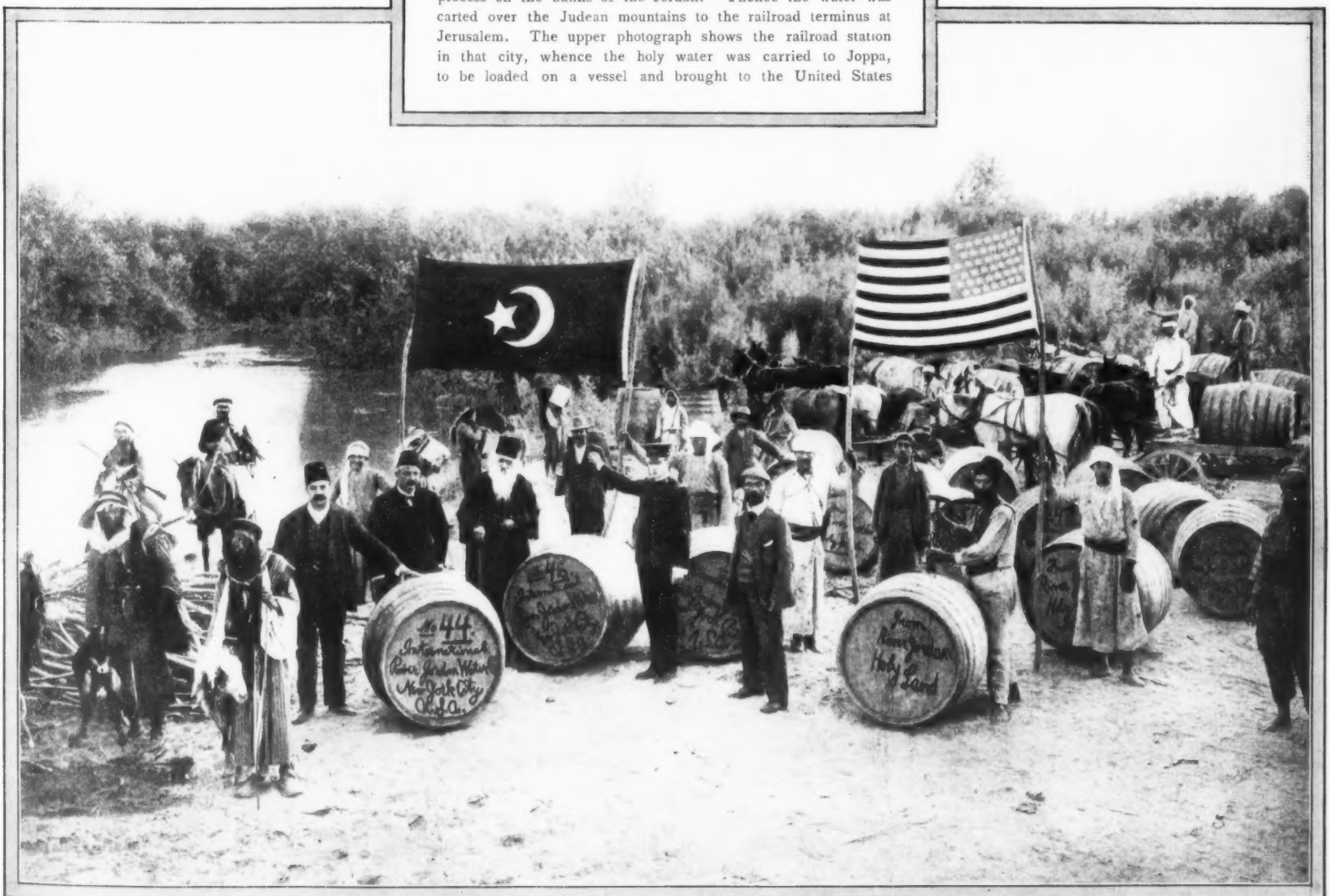
But the most interesting of all the international competitions of the year were the Olympic Games at Athens, April 22, which have been described as "without doubt the most imposing athletic spectacle the world has seen." Fifteen countries were represented, counting the British Empire as one country, and other empires on the same basis. The United States, although represented by only 43 entries against 858 for other countries, including 298 for Greece, 73 for France, and 66 for the British Empire, won eleven firsts against four for the British Empire, which came next, three for Greece, two for Sweden, and one each for Russia, Austria, and Germany. The American team won 75½ points, the British 41, the Swedish 28, the Greek 27½, and all other countries combined 44½.





### IMPORTING HOLY WATER

FOR many years the royal families of Europe have used the River Jordan waters for baptismal purposes. An American, who recently visited Palestine, learned of this custom and observed that most of the visitors to the holy river carried away jars of water for similar uses. He therefore arranged to have great quantities of the water barreled and shipped to this country. The lower picture shows this initial process on the banks of the Jordan. Thence the water was carted over the Judean mountains to the railroad terminus at Jerusalem. The upper photograph shows the railroad station in that city, whence the holy water was carried to Joppa, to be loaded on a vessel and brought to the United States.



# THE OTHER AMERICANS

This is the fifth of a series of articles dealing with our famous Oroya Railroad. The next article

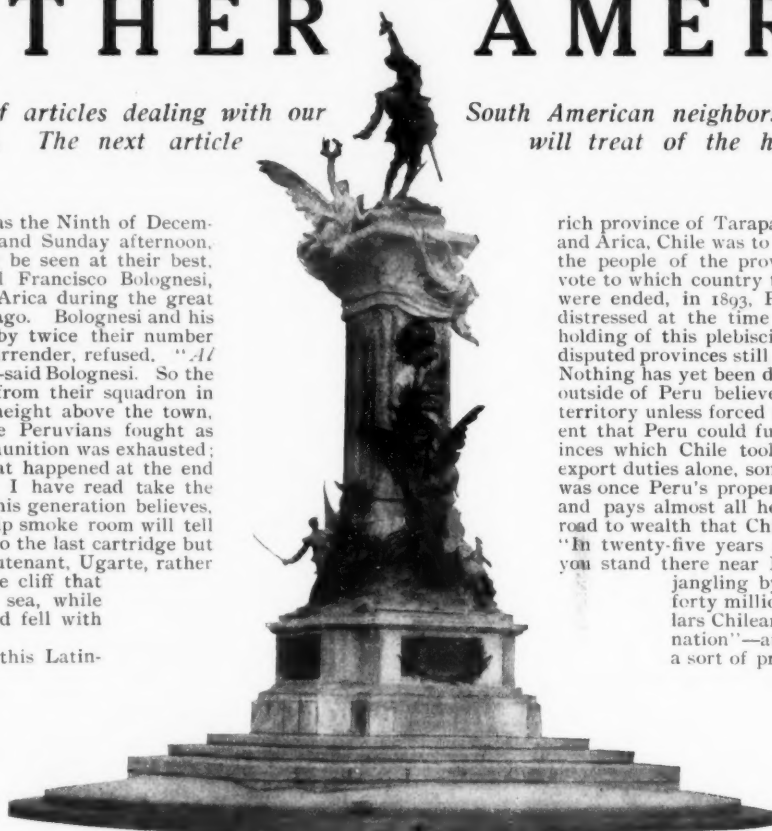
South American neighbors. The last article described will treat of the human side of the Peruvians

AT THE end of the driveway known as the Ninth of December, where, late every Thursday and Sunday afternoon, the *gente decente* of Lima may be seen at their best, stands the monument to Colonel Francisco Bolognesi, who was killed at the battle of Arica during the great war with the Chileans nearly thirty years ago. Bolognesi and his two thousand Peruvians were surrounded by twice their number of the enemy, and when called upon to surrender, refused. "Al ultimo cartucho!"—"to the last cartridge"—said Bolognesi. So the Chileans attacked, bombarding the town from their squadron in the harbor, storming the Morro and the height above the town, occupied by Bolognesi and his men. The Peruvians fought as their leader had promised, until their ammunition was exhausted; then they fought hand to hand. Just what happened at the end none of the reports of the battle which I have read take the trouble to say, but what the Peruvian of this generation believes, what the man in the street or the steamship smoke room will tell you, is that the Peruvians not only fought to the last cartridge but died to the last man; that Bolognesi's lieutenant, Ugarte, rather than surrender, spurred his horse off the cliff that dropped sheer seven hundred feet to the sea, while Bolognesi himself died where he stood, and fell with his arms wrapped about the flag.

He has become a legendary hero now—this Latin-Peruvian, and his lieutenant—like that Teuton-Peruvian, Grau, who performed such prodigies at sea in the same war and whose statue stands in the square at Callao nine miles away. On a bookshop wall in Arequipa, far up in the interior, I saw a poster picturing Ugarte spurring his horse off the edge of the cliff. In the firemen's house at Mollendo—a village of stucco and corrugated iron stuck on a bare hillside of the southern coast, with a thunderous surf forever pounding at its feet—I saw a wandering troupe of players one night. It was warm and crowded in the little engine house, the lamps smoked, and that "aplaudido tenor comico nacional, Sanchez Osorio," did not seem so funny to us, perhaps, as he did to the inhabitants of Mollendo, who have nothing much to do from month to month but watch the freighters anchored off shore, kill fleas, and now and then bury another victim of bubonic plague in the wind-swept little cemetery on the top of the hill. So we left before the performance was over and went to bed, but just as we were getting drowsy, lulled by the steady boom of the surf—which is something tremendous in these parts—there was a great hubbub in the engine house across the street and much stamping and cheers. It kept up for a long time with quiet intervals in which we could hear a tenor voice ringing out long reverberating words. They were cheering that "notable spectacle" with which the program had promised the entertainment should end, "a monologue in original verse entitled 'A Soldier of Peru, or the Martyrs of Arica,' dedicado a la gloriosa memoria de los heroes Bolognesi y Alfonso Ugarte."

## South America's Franco-Prussian War

WHEN the war between Chile and Peru began, Peru was the dominant power of the west coast. She was wealthy, her army and navy were supposed to be the strongest, her capital city had all the prestige which attached to the ancient seat of the Inquisition, the home of the viceroys, the aristocracy which preserved



THE MONUMENT TO THE WAR HERO OF PERU

By ARTHUR RUHL

best the blood and traditions of the conquerors. When the war ended she was beaten and broken. Her ships were captured or sunk, her fighting men gone; her seaports, even to their lighthouses, razed, her proud old capital sacked by the invaders. The enemy's horses had trampled over its parks, the enemy's soldiers had bunked in its ancient library, and—so they will tell you in Lima—lit their *cigarillos* with the illuminated pages of precious old books. It was merely another of those examples of the old succumbing to the new; vivacity and grace and charm—and, perhaps, the accompanying incompetence and effeminacy—crushed by fresh strength and preparedness. The Chileans were proud enough in those days to be called the Yankees of South America. They ended the war masters of the west coast. They pushed their coast line many hundred miles farther north, they took away from Bolivia her Pacific outlet and locked her up inland, they took away from Peru what they went to war to get—her incredibly

rich province of Tarapaca. Two more of Peru's provinces, Tacna and Arica, Chile was to hold for ten years, at the end of which time the people of the provinces themselves were to determine by a vote to which country they were to belong. When the ten years were ended, in 1893, Peru, still weak from the war, and further distressed at the time by revolution, had no power to force the holding of this plebiscite. Chile did nothing—the people of the disputed provinces still being strongly Peruvian—to bring it about. Nothing has yet been done, probably nothing ever will be. Nobody outside of Peru believes that Chile will ever give up the captured territory unless forced to do so. There are no indications at present that Peru could furnish such power. From the nitrate provinces which Chile took from Peru she has already collected, in export duties alone, some three hundred million dollars; with what was once Peru's property she supports her strong army and navy and pays almost all her expenses; nitrate has been such an easy road to wealth that Chile has hardly bothered with anything else. "In twenty-five years more," so your Peruvian host will talk, as you stand there near Bolognesi's statue, with the carriage chains

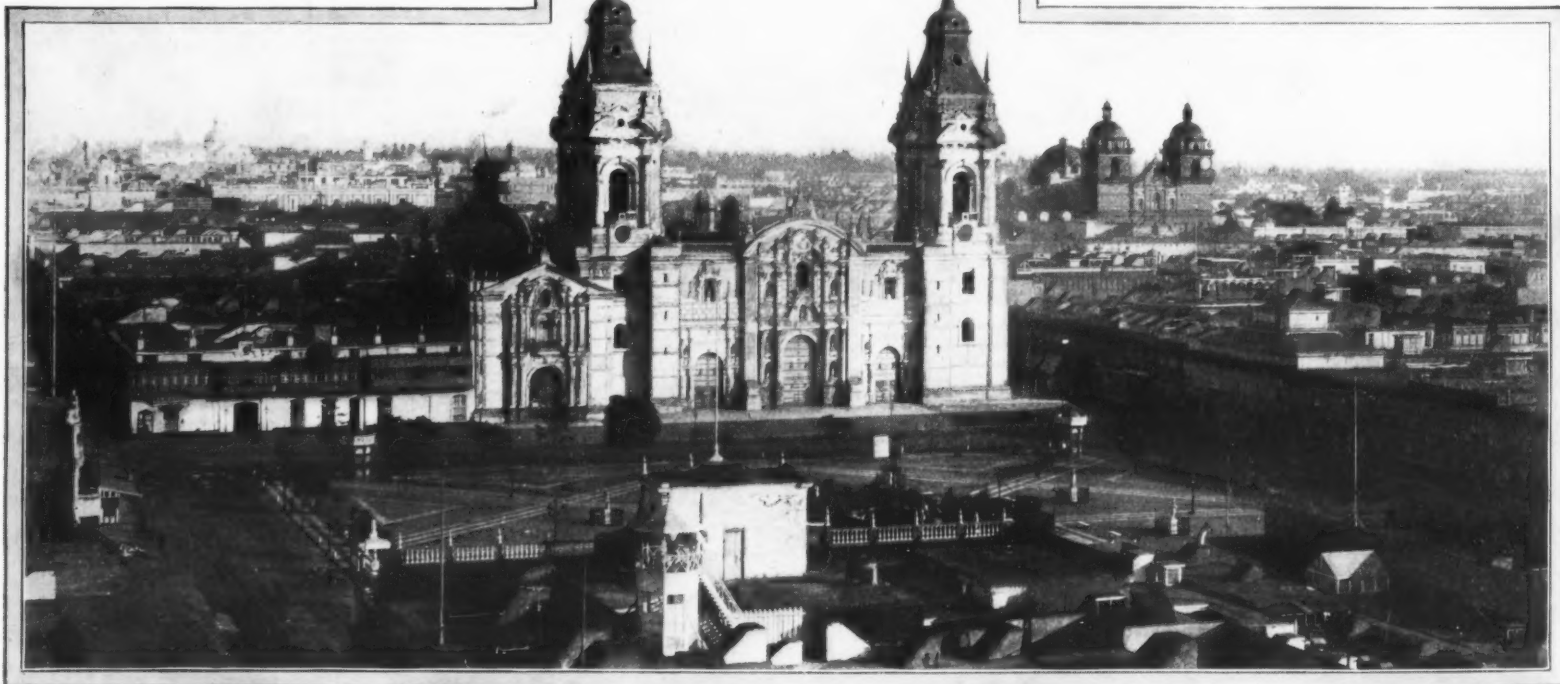
jangling by—"in twenty-five years they will take out forty million tons more of saltpetre—three billion dollars Chilean—a billion and a half of export duties. No nation"—and as he grinds the steel into the wound, in a sort of pride of pain, he throws in with the comparatively little lost through a treaty unfulfilled, all that won by the Chileans, openly, by strength of arms—"I tell you no nation in the history of the world ever paid such tribute! The greatest war indemnity recorded by history was that paid by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war—five billion francs. The tribute exacted by Chile amounts to five billion six hundred and seventy-five million francs, of which our part was four billion four hundred and forty million. And the

Frenchmen paid one hundred and thirty-one francs per head. We paid, each man, woman, and child, fourteen hundred and eighty francs. Their indemnity meant only two years' public expenses, ours meant public expenses for one hundred and forty-eight years!"

Out of defeat and bitterness such as this the new Peru is springing, the industrial Peru of sugar and silver, cotton and copper. It is the new Peru which set up a gold standard, which is drilling oil wells, making roads, studying subsoil irrigation, building faster steamships, bringing millions of dollars of American capital to its Andean mines. And as we are concerned here not so much with these things, with causes and national right and wrong as with flesh-and-blood individuals, and how they feel and think, I have told here of this statue of Bolognesi because, in a way, it is Peru's very heart turned inside out and set up there in bronze and stone.

## Colonel Bolognesi and the Carriage Parade

IN most countries in such a public place, where carriages parade and pretty ladies come to take the air and show their dresses, you find the statue of some conquering hero, sword aloft, his war horse rearing, front hoofs pawing the air—the image of martial strength and victory. The statue which stands on the top of this column is that of a beaten soldier; his body is swaying and about to fall, his right hand grips a useless revolver, his left clasps the battle flag—every line suggests hopelessness and defeat. I do not mean to



THE CENTRAL PLAZA AT LIMA AND THE CATHEDRAL WHERE MAY BE SEEN THE BONES OF PIZARRO



## AN OPEN LETTER

Much has been printed about the life insurance business during the past year. Let me call your attention at this time to a few things regarding The Equitable Life Assurance Society.

It is as solvent as the Bank of England.

Every contract with it will be carried out to the letter.

Every asset claimed by the Society has been found by independent expert accountants, and re-appraised in value on a conservative basis.

Loans have been verified; liabilities have been measured; bad accounts have been charged off or marked doubtful.

The income of the Society from investments and savings has been increased over \$1,200,000 per annum. A still further increase can be relied upon. This will in time result in larger profits to policyholders, even if not reflected in this year's dividends.

The Society has complied with the new laws of the State of New York with exact preciseness. These laws provide every safeguard that a wise Legislature could devise to protect policyholders. They restrict the investments of life insurance companies. They provide that expenses shall be kept within proper limits and control the cost of new business. They prevent rebating and political and other blackmail. They prevent many questionable things that insurance companies have done heretofore.

Hereafter every policy issued by this Society will bear the hall-mark of the State of New York.

The new management is committed to the interests of the policyholders. It understands thoroughly that the best advertisement it can have is a satisfied constituency. The effort of the present administration will be to make this Society the best life insurance company in the world.

Life insurance in the Equitable is the best asset you can have. It will grow better with time. If you have no insurance, or if you can afford to increase the insurance you already have, you are doing your family an injustice if you do not take it. Nothing can take its place.

We want new policyholders. We want new agents, both men and women, but none except energetic, able and truthful men and women need apply. For such there is a splendid opportunity.

A life insurance policy runs longer and means more to the average man than any other contract he ever makes. Therefore the necessity for great care in selecting a company in which to insure or a company to represent. Safety and strength are paramount to everything else. We intend to keep the Equitable the safest and strongest company in the world.

Address The Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York, for full information as to insurance or an agency.

PAUL MORTON, President.

## "GUNN" Sectional Book-Cases



There is a great similarity in all other makes of Sectional Bookcases which precludes an artistic arrangement in the home. The exclusive (patented) features of the Gunn System give the handsome appearance of a solid piece of furniture. All iron bands and sectional earmarks entirely eliminated. Roller bearing.

non-binding, removable doors are found only in Gunn Sectional Bookcases. Look for these features before purchasing. Take no other. A postal card will bring our new complete catalogue with valuable suggestions for library furnishing. Write to-day.

**GUNN FURNITURE CO.**  
GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

Manufacturers of GUNN  
DESKS & FILING DEVICES

## Learn Expert Accounting As a Profession

THERE is no reason why you should work for a small weekly salary when you might be earning five times as much as a Public Accountant or as Head Accountant or Auditor of a big business. If you are ambitious and willing to advance we can make an

### Expert Accountant and Auditor

of you at your own home—in a short time—and at a mere trifle of cost. It will cost you only about a dime a day—the price of a good cigar. Clerks—book-keepers—cashiers—write us TO-DAY and let us tell you how we can add 200% to your salary. We furnish all text books and accept the easiest sort of easy payments. You earn while you learn and can double your income. Let us show you our plan. Don't wait till some one else gets what you ought to have. It costs nothing to investigate. Write to-day for our 200% plan.

International Accountants' Society  
61 FORT ST. W., DETROIT, MICH.

## BECOME A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR

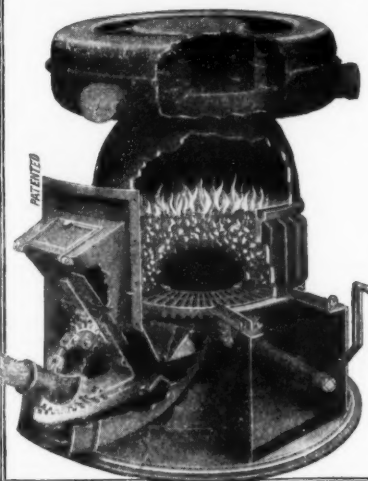
at our school and we will guarantee to secure you a good paying position. Our school superior in every way. Catalog, explaining all, free. Dodge's Institute, Fifth St., Valparaiso, Ind.



## Burn Your Smoke-Save 1/2 to 2/3 Of Your Coal Bills

A SMOKY SKY-LINE is not a thing of beauty, and many a house owner is needlessly spending his good money for profitless stock in the Aerial Soot Trust. The question of smoke consumption, a burning issue in hundreds of municipalities, has been solved by thousands who have demonstrated that one-half to two-thirds is saved on their coal bills by the

### Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace



This furnace marvel, with all the fire on top, not only consumes smoke and gases, which go to waste in other furnaces, but gets as much heat out of cheapest coal as highest grade anthracite will yield. There is where the saving comes in.

A. C. Burgess, of the college town of Oberlin, O., writes: "For three years your Underfeed Furnace has given the best of satisfaction. It takes very little attention and keeps a very even heat. We are heating ten rooms upstairs, four large rooms downstairs and two large halls—one 60 feet long. All are kept warm enough for students' study rooms. Have used about 20 tons of soft slack coal each year, costing \$2 per ton. The Underfeed keeps fire very nicely—I have had it keep six days through a warm spell without touching it."

Dr. H. E. Ramsey, of Allegheny, Pa., writes: "Two of my neighbors, with expensive hot water systems, nearly always had a volume of smoke coming out of their chimneys equal to a small Rolling Mill. I think your furnace the best on the market—clean and economical."

Illustration shows furnace with casing cut out, to show how coal is forced up under fire—which burns on top. It is fully described in our illustrated Underfeed Booklet. We will gladly send it with fac-simile letters just as enthusiastic as the testimonials above. Heating plans and services of our Engineering Department are yours—FREE. Write to-day, giving name of local dealer with whom you prefer to deal.

The Peck-Williamson Co., 328 W. 5th, Cincinnati, O.  
Dealers—Write for our New Year's Proposition.

WATER  
MARK

COUPON BOND

WATER  
MARK

Dear Mr. Hughes, -

You are right—medium is as forceful as matter. This letter, for example, would gain 50% in attractiveness if written on COUPON BOND paper. Yes, COUPON BOND costs more than common correspondence paper—and is worth it!

COUPON BOND is crisp and business-like; its strength is astonishing; you can tell it by the feel, before looking for the water-mark.



With kind regards, truly yours,  
AMERICAN WRITING PAPER CO., HOLYOKE, MASS.

N. B. We want every business man to have a sample book showing weights and colors.



To  
**California**

No travel in the world is so luxurious as that from Chicago to California. Both as to scenery and train equipment no route is so attractive.

**The Overland Limited**

Leaves Chicago daily, electric lights in every berth—all the latest books and papers—news of the world bulletined twice daily and in extras when occasion warrants.

via  
**Union Pacific  
Southern Pacific**

Write for booklets telling about California, to  
**E. L. LOMAX, G. P. A.**  
Omaha, Neb.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S



## What Expert Short-hand Writers Earn

Milwaukee Sentinel Says Their Income is Larger Than Congressman's Salary—Anthracite Coal Investigation Reporters Paid \$50,000 for Three Months' Work

UNDER date of November 4, 1906, the Milwaukee Sunday Sentinel printed an article, entitled "Expert Court Stenographers in Milwaukee Whose Income is Larger Than a Congressman's Salary," which detailed the work of the men and women whose business it is to report the proceedings of the courts in that city. The first paragraph on that article follows:



F. R. Hanna  
An Official of Coal Strike Investigation Reporters

"When a court reporter can make clear, above all expenses of office rent and supplies, more money in a year than the salary of a congressman, why is it that there are so few court reporters? Why do only a small per cent of those who take up shorthand and typewriting as a profession show the persistence required to rise to the top notch in their work, when good court reporters are so scarce, not only in Milwaukee, but in every other city? The work is clean and fascinating and it offers, aside from the big net earnings, many other inducements usually demanded by a person of a scholarly turn of mind."

The article proceeded with an account of what each expert shorthand writer in the Cream City is doing.

On November 11, the same paper told of the advancement of Joseph M. Carney from a "business college" stenographer, until at twenty-four years of age he became a partner of Charles H. Welch, the veteran official reporter of the first judicial district of Wisconsin, and the youngest expert in that state whose income is larger "than that of a Congressman."

The conditions prevailing in Milwaukee are common throughout the United States. In fact, the court reporters of Wisconsin's metropolis are not so well paid as those in other cities. In Chicago, a single firm does a business of more than \$100,000 a year. Mr. Frank R. Hanna, formerly of the firm of Hanna & Budlong, in a recent address, told how that firm handled the reporting of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission Investigation, for which they received a trifle over \$50,000 and the work took less than three months. The case of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company vs. the Monotype Company, tried in Washington a few weeks ago, lasted but two weeks. It was reported by Mr. Hanna and his firm was paid \$5,000 for that work. Throughout the entire country the men engaged in this class of work are paid the best salaries.

After graduating from a business college, Mr. Carney went to work as a commercial stenographer, his first position paying him but \$3 a week. He then secured instruction by correspondence from expert court reporters, and in a short time became proficient to perform this class of work. His ability he owes to the instruction he obtained from the home study course of the Success Shorthand School.

This school has graduated hundreds of these experts, who are now employed as court reporters, private secretaries, in legal work and hold the best positions throughout the country. At the head of the Chicago School are those who were formerly at the head of the greatest court reporting business in the world, while Frank R. Hanna, whose work on the Anthracite Coal Strike Investigation is mentioned above, is now at the head of the school in New York City.

If you are a young man or young woman with no knowledge of shorthand, no matter to what position you may aspire, you should obtain instruction from these expert court reporters. Whether you are to become a court reporter, or are to learn shorthand for use in commercial or a legal position, you should know the best, especially when it is no harder to learn than that taught in the ordinary business colleges.

If you are now a shorthand writer, these experts can teach you the same shorthand with which others have succeeded, and with which they have performed the most difficult and best paying work in the shorthand line. You can learn at your home, or by attending the personal school located in New York or the one in Chicago. Write at once for the handsome forty-eight page prospectus, the "Evidence of Success" and a copy of the written contract given each accepted pupil to return all money paid in case of dissatisfaction. Do it today; your opportunity may come in a short time to join these people who earn salaries larger than a Congressman's. Address either school simply writing for information to Success Shorthand School, Suite 71, 79 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill., or Success Shorthand School, Suite 71, Broadway and Thirty-Ninth Street Building, New York City, N. Y. If a stenographer, state system and experience.

NOTE.—W. L. Jones and Robert F. Rose are the editors of THE SHORTHAND WRITER, the most up-to-date, instructive and interesting shorthand periodical ever published. Send 25 cents for three months' trial subscription. Address, THE SHORTHAND WRITER, 79 Clark Street, Chicago.



## Why Not Get Your Money's Worth When You Buy Cigars?

People kick about the price of gas—struggle for reduced street car fares—and grow excited over the way they think they are being robbed for these necessities.

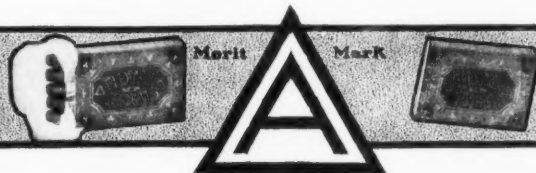
Yet all the time they go right ahead paying eight and ten cents for cigars that should not cost them more than five cents, and five cents for cigars not worth three cents.

They struggle for reductions that are hard to secure, and often ignore the economies and better values that are open to every smoker who will use good common sense and discretion in buying his cigars.

You can surely save a considerable percentage of your cigar money and you can certainly secure much more satisfaction in your cigar smoking if you will only buy your cigars right.

Take the New Cremo as an instance; it measures right up to the ordinary 10 cent value and is sold for 5 cents. The same extra value is obtained in all our Triangle "A" brands.

Always look for the Triangle "A" and insist upon getting only the cigars identified by this merit-mark which insures the extra value.



## How To Get The Best Cigars

The American Cigar Company's experts discovered new processes for bringing tobacco to ripest, seasoned maturity. With the combined knowledge of the foremost cigar manufacturers in the world, it has at last raised the standards of cigar quality. With the necessary capital and equipment to perfect and carry out its new processes, and conduct its business on a more extensive and systematic scale than any other manufacturer has ever been able to do, it is today making cigars that are better in every way than any other cigars offered for the smoker's selection.

These statements are responsibly made by the American Cigar Company in seeking the patronage of the public solely on the merit of its product. You have the proof yourself in any good cigar store.

Just look for boxes bearing this Triangle A merit-mark, the sign of good cigars. It distinguishes all brands that benefit by the American Cigar Company's new processes and scientific methods.

The "A" (Triangle A) merit-mark is your guarantee against misrepresentation, against unreliable brands of unknown manufacturers and all the other evils that cost the smoking-public so many millions of dollars every year.

As representative Triangle A brands we mention

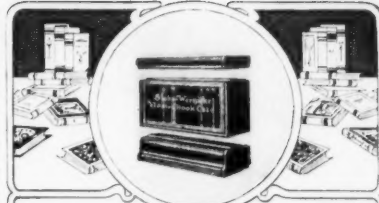
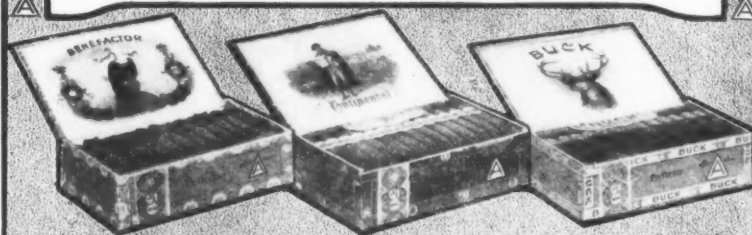
The New Cremo (Victoria), Anna Held, George W. Childs (Cabinets), Buck, Spanaflora, Tarita, Stickney's New Tariff, Cubanola, The Continental (10c. and 4 for 25c.), Chancellor (10c.), Caswell Club (10c.), Royal Bengals (Little Cigars, 10 for 15c.), The Unico, Benefactor, Capt. Marryat, Roxboro, Gen. Braddock, Orlando (10c.), and the Palma de Cuba and Isle of Pines.

Book of complete cigar information sent free

Every smoker should be thoroughly informed concerning cigar qualities and cigar values for his own protection. Our booklet "A Square Deal for Every Cigar Smoker" gives facts you'll be glad to know—information that is worth money to you. A postal request will bring you a copy. Send for it today.

Department "A"

AMERICAN CIGAR COMPANY, Mfr., 111 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



## WHAT TO DO WITH THE HOLIDAY BOOKS!

Just now this is a leading question in many thousand American homes.

How can all the new books, with their attractive bindings be displayed to the best advantage, arranged and classified so as to always be accessible?

Now is the most propitious moment of the entire year to settle this question for all time to come, by procuring Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Book Cases which are graded as to height to fit the books of any library, and in lengths to fit most any room.

Made in dull and polish finish, quartered oak and mahogany—with plain, leaded and plate glass doors—controlled by the only patent equalizer that absolutely prevents binding.

Three different styles are described in our catalogue—Standard, Mission and Ideal—each one a distinct type.

Carried in stock by agents in over 1,200 cities. Where not represented we ship on approval—freight paid.



Send for Catalogue No. C 106.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.  
CINCINNATI.

BRANCH STORES: NEW YORK, 380-382 Broadway; BOSTON, 51-53 Federal St.; CHICAGO, 224-226 Wabash Ave.



## The Pure Food for Children

Wheat Hearts for Little Sweethearts

IN RALSTON HEALTH FOOD are the hearts of wheat—made into the richest, daintiest, the most delicious of foods, rich in gluten—absolutely pure. A chemist's certificate of purity on every package.

No other food so perfectly meets the needs of growing children. Not pre-digested, but easily digested—gives the stomach something to do, but not too much.

Not a food fad or fancy—but a staple breakfast food with body to it. When ready to serve, 14 lbs. for 15 cents—100 plates.

Ralston Health Food, sterilized by our new patent process, is always fresh and good.

Ralston retains the natural, nut-brown color of the grain.

Ask for RALSTON this time, and insist on getting it. Your grocer is instructed to give you back your money if you don't like the first package.

Try Purina Whole Wheat Flour—for sale by all Good Grocers. Ask for the checkerboard sack and get the best.

RALSTON PURINA MILLS  
"Where Purity is Paramount"  
St. Louis, Mo. Portland, Ore. Tillsonburg, Ont.



## COLGATE'S SHAVING STICK



In its

### NEW NICKELED BOX

Send 4¢ For Trial Stick in Nickeled Box.  
Colgate & Co., Dept. W, 55 John St., N. Y.

## THE SAFETY OF BANKING BY MAIL

The best proof of the safety of sending money by mail is the fact that the tremendous exchanges between banks of different cities, amounting to tens of millions of dollars a day, are handled entirely through the mails, without loss.

You can deposit here by mail, wherever you live, and be assured of

### 4 PER CENT INTEREST

and the absolute safety of your funds. Send for booklet "E" giving full information—free.

This is a strong conservative savings bank, of unquestioned financial standing.

## The Cleveland Trust Company

Capital - - - - - \$2,500,000.00  
Surplus - - - - - 2,500,000.00  
Over 65,000 depositors  
Cleveland - - - - - Ohio

## 4% PEOPLES SAVINGS BANK 4%

### BANKING BY MAIL

Our depositors are protected by a capital and surplus of Two Million Dollars, which is larger than that of any other purely savings bank in the world.

Send for booklet "C" explaining how you can open a savings account by mail with One Dollar and upwards.

## THE BANK THAT PAYS 4%

### RESOLVE TO SAVE

then mail your deposits to The  
Citizens' Savings and Trust Co.,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

Send for booklet "F," showing  
how your money will earn

## 4% Interest

and be secured by capital and surplus  
of Six Million Dollars and assets of  
Forty-two Million Dollars

We solicit accounts of any amount from One Dollar  
to Ten Thousand Dollars.

## MAKE MONEY DRAWING

ILLUSTRATORS AND CARTOONISTS  
EARN \$25 to \$100 a week. Send for  
free booklet, "Money in Drawing";  
tells how we teach illustrating by mail.  
Women succeed as well as men.  
The National Press Association  
54 The Baldwin Indianapolis, Ind.

## THE OTHER AMERICANS

(Continued from page 24)

blankets, lying side by side down the long wards, coughing away their slow death. It was rather ghastly and queerly pathetic, somehow; as though these poor dumb creatures were out of place dying a white man's death in a white man's way; as though the white man's science and sanitation were somehow prolonging and making more acute a kind of suffering which one forgets existed before the white man came. Of course, the real significance of the spectacle was not at all this; rather that in a country where sanitation was once almost unknown, where, even now, more die of consumption than of fever and the diseases of which northerners have such dread, there should be a place like this—this great wheel-shaped building, each spoke a detached ward, the hub a central garden—where poor devils like these might come and be decently taken care of.

In the library there are still to be seen old books and illuminated parchments which the Chileans did not get—you will find young students taking notes and old gentlemen dozing over their books, and the same hushed, tiptoeing air of a city library at home. There are football and polo and gymkana races on the holidays, Italian opera generally in the winter, little *zarzuela* plays, very cheap and very badly acted almost all the time. And when you buy your ticket you do not, as in Colombia, push through the window several hundred dollars' worth of depreciated currency; nor, as in big Brazil, tear your wretchedly made stage-money bill in two while pulling it from your pocket; you pay in neat silver *sol* pieces, the size and value of our fifty-cent piece, or with a Peruvian gold piece of the same fineness and value exactly as the English pound. The mere sight and feel of these delicately modeled coins suggest stability and inherent orderliness. It seems almost impossible, as one sees a people living thus, sees them at their sports or strolling decorously of a Sunday afternoon about the Zoo or under the stately avenues of ficus trees in the Botanical Garden, that only twelve years ago, when Pierola entered Lima with his revolutionists, three thousand people were killed in three days in these same drowsy streets. It seems even more impossible—surely is improbable—that the country should revert in such a fashion again. It seems as though such a community would find itself in the same position in which I heard a lady in Lima say some of our erratic countrymen occasionally find themselves on going to South America. "They think," said she, "when they come down here that the world isn't a small place. But they find out that it is."

### The Sunday Supplement in Peru

SUNDAY—the best day to see the people—begins in one's room with a *chermaya*, so common in Peru, and "El Comercio" or "La Prensa" propped against the coffee-pot. The newspaper is illumined, in honor of the day, with half-tones—Queen Margarita of Italy at a charity kermess, a "momento critico en un match de football" in England, the principals in that recent British romance, young Lord Clifford of Chudleigh and "la señorita Evelina Victoria Carrington," leading lady of the company acting at the "elegant Teatro de Aldwych de Londres." The noble lord (for with a taste debauched by Sunday supplements we skip for the moment politics and the article on the Triple Alliance and the extinction of the bubonic plague, and after glancing over the cable despatches turn to this echo of the wood-pulp romances of home) had seen Miss Carrington as she shone across the footlights of his native town of Dublin, where "los Irlandes, in their strident, whistling speech," knew him as the "Catch of the Season." He was only twenty-one, many times a millionaire—with what a far-off queer Olympian glitter must he shine into the eyes of Evelina of Lima, shut away from his world by oceans and continents and ages of tradition—"the scion of a family which had worn the ermine of nobility for nearly five centuries." At the very start of his article the ingenious journalist takes pains to reassure her. "Not all the noise in the feminine world," says he, "is made by the female politician. Her evolution has not, we are glad to say, quite destroyed the romance of life." The young lord tore himself away from the Irish capital, went to Egypt with his regiment. "Was he really aware of the danger awaiting his heart from the eyes of Evelina? He alone could tell." None thought of it, it seems, when he returned presently, older and with the "aureola del vencedor" about his brow. But the "diva de Aldwych" granted him an interview, *en automovil*—that machine of the future which already has made history in the realm of adventurous romance. In this rapid vehicle Lord Clifford and la señorita Evelina reached an understanding, and four days later abbreviated the marriage formalities with a speed scarcely to be expected of a lord. The Aldwych Theatre had one star less, "el *peerage* una espléndida lady más."

The newspapers of Lima reflect that modernity which, loosely speaking, increases with the latitude as one travels southward. They are more like newspapers; there is more common sense, as we would call it, and less fine writing. You may remember our Caracas friend who wrote about a garden party he had attended—for all our Latin-American neighbors writing to the newspapers is a fond delight—and told about the sunset, and the breeze like the vague whispers of chaste amours, and the day wrapping itself in the melancholy of its last adieu. In the more urban and vivacious Lima a similar correspondent, instead of displaying his literary ability in fond impressions of his native city, would rather show his knowledge of the world by acutely criticizing it. Thus in a communication on municipal art, we find an easy amateur, cruelly comparing Lima to Munich. "Like Munich," he observes icily, "Lima is quite impossible. At every step we commit offenses against nature and good taste; trim trees in capricious shapes, put quadrilaterals of Moorish intention on top of Greek façades, raise arches behind Ionic columns, so that the former are split by perpendicular lines, and both effects sacrificed. Some of our perspectives are positively cruel. We live in narrow rectilinear corridors, monotonous, unadorned; there is not an example of industrial art to entertain the casual guest—not a single newspaper kiosk, not a martial fountain, nor a polychromatic column for advertisements, a memorial plaza, a fire-alarm, an automatic scales—none of these mere obviousnesses, so to speak, of prosaic modern city life.

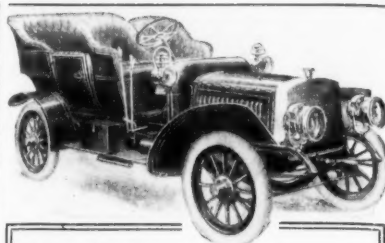
### The City of "Bricabraqueria"

"POSTS—miles of lowering posts with their bare copper wires! Without Europeanizing ourselves, as Madame de Staël put it, can we not transform this absurd old Ciudad de los Reyes, devote ourselves a little more to its embellishment?" Even the most squalid quarters of other capitals have a sort of charm. "wrapped as they are in history and tradition, grimy with ancient crimes and revolutions. Whitechapel, the *Marche du Temple*, the Barrio de la Viña in Cadiz, the Barceloneta of Barcelona, the famous Boca of Buenos Ayres. . . . We, however, lack all this. Our squalid quarters are merely squalid. We have no given type, nothing genuine in form or color here in our world of *bricabraqueria*."

There is a word with life in it. It is not quite French and not quite Spanish, but it hits off in a really extraordinary way the note of Lima—not the antique city nor, perhaps, the real one, but the part the casual gringo sees; *art nouveau* façades beside Moorish balconies; *dulcerías* and *joyerías*—these very synonyms for our plain "candy shops" and "jewelry stores," though merely Spanish, seem to connote a diminutive sprightliness typically Limenian; vivacity and social grace, as contrasted with the sentimental melancholy of the Caribbean, the more stolid qualities of the Bolivian or the Peruvian of the interior, the hardness and hustle of the Chilean.

### FOR THE NURSERY—FOR THE TABLE

Whether as an ideal food for infants or for general household use, Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk has no equal; of no other food product can this be truthfully said.—*Advt.*



## This is the way we sell the MITCHELL

GO to any Mitchell agent and take a ride for 50 or 100 miles in this wonderful \$2000 car. Let it perform for you over rough, muddy, sandy and smooth roads—make it climb the toughest hill you know of on the high speed, just to convince yourself of its superiority.

The Mitchell is the "show me" car and has been and always will be sold on the "prove up beforehand" plan.

We want you to ride in a \$2000 Mitchell and try to decide what people get extra when they pay \$500 for an automobile. Do they get any more efficiency—any longer service—a better looking, better finished car? No Sir! If they pay more than \$2000 they are paying for wasteful factory methods. This is a factor in present day automobile prices.

The Mitchell is the "show me" car at \$2000.

Ride in it, notice that three persons in the tonneau have plenty of room to turn about and change position and stay comfortable, no matter how far they ride—notice that the little details of finishing are just as complete in this \$2000 Mitchell as in any \$5000 car you have ever seen. Yes Sir!—examine each particular feature of the Mitchell from bolts and upholstery to motor efficiency and smoothness of operation, and you'll be entirely satisfied with your observations.

You are a business man—look the Mitchell over—ride in it, then decide whether you will pay \$500 or \$2000 for your automobile.

If you will telephone any of our agents and say you are interested, he will be glad to place a car at your disposal at any time. You are under no obligations—we simply want to "show you."

### The Mitchell Motor Car Co.

144 Mitchell Street Racine, Wis.

*Mitchell*

**Superba Silk Cravats**

Superba Silk makes a cravat all that a tie should be in wear, style and value. Pin holes won't perforate it—crushing won't crease the silk. Every right shape—numerous rich shades.

**50 cents** at your nearest haberdasher's.

Send your order direct if your dealer cannot supply you.

FREE—a "Book of Cleverness"

**H. C. COHN & CO., Makers**  
210 Andrew St., Rochester, N. Y.

## ARE YOU IN EARNEST?

Then your Intellectual and Spiritual Aspirations will be stimulated and satisfied by reading

## THE OCCULT REVIEW

RALPH SHIRLEY, Editor

It treats most exhaustively of the  
SCIENCE OF RELIGION  
and the  
RELIGION OF SCIENCE

Among the contributors are: Andrew Lang—Sir Oliver Lodge—Mrs. Campbell Praed—Lady Archibald Campbell—Franz Hartmann, M. D.—David Christ e Murray—G. Fabius De Champville—Hon. George Sinclair, et al.

WILLIAM RIDER & SONS, Publishers  
164 Aldersgate Street, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE OCCULT REVIEW, 671 Sedgwick St., CHICAGO  
Single Copies, 15c. Annual Subscription (including postage), \$2  
On sale at the principal newsstands in the principal cities

**Molsinger Auto-Sparker**  
starts and runs  
Gas Engines without Batteries

No other machine can do it successfully for lack of original patents owned by us. No trial needed in our drive. No belt or switch necessary. No batteries whatever, for make and break or jump-spark. Water and dust-proof. Fully guaranteed.

**MOLSINGER DEVICE MFG. CO.**  
22 Main St. Pontiac, Ind., U.S.A.

## LAW HIGH GRADE INSTRUCTION BY CORRESPONDENCE

Prepares for the bar of any State. Improved method of instruction, combining the Text Book, Lecture and Case Book methods. Approved by the bench and bar. Three Courses: College, Post Graduate and Business Law. Send for Catalogue.



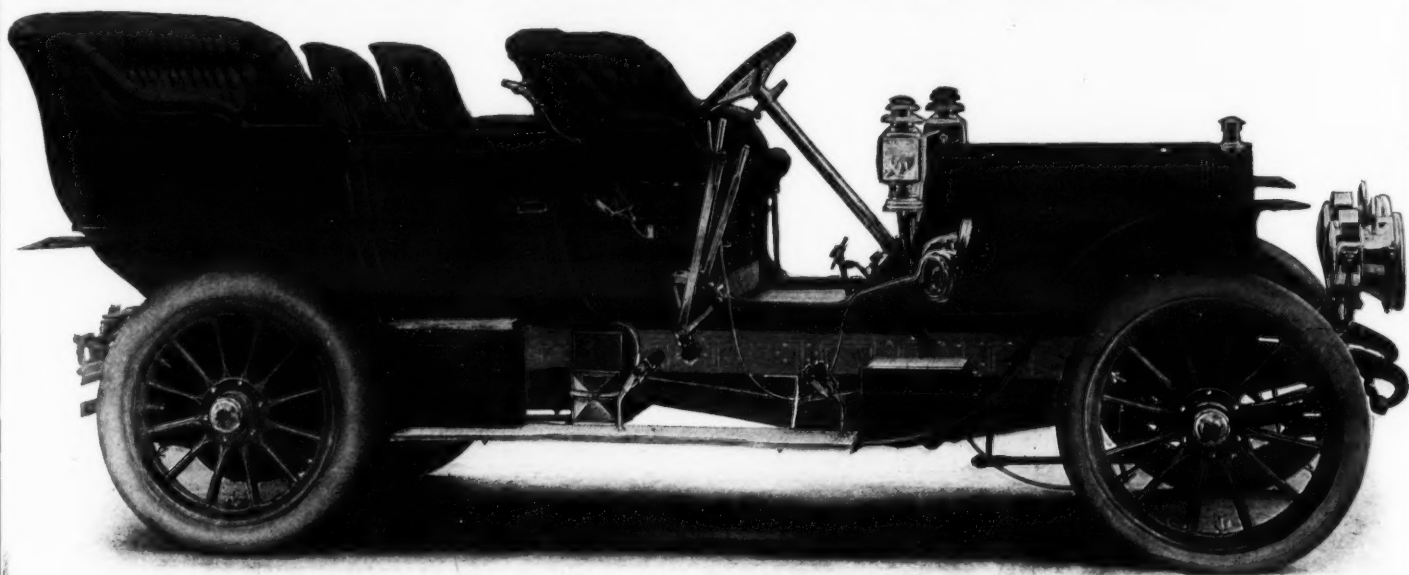
CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF LAW  
Reaper Block, Chicago



# The Stearns

## Best of America

Eleven years of aggressive and progressive designing by resourceful engineers; eleven years of study of the best foreign cars; eleven years of labor by skilled American mechanics—have culminated in the Stearns 1907 Model.



Stearns 1907 Touring Car Equipped with Pullman Body. Price \$4750

Built of the best material two continents afford; trussed and reinforced at every point; severely tested at every stage of manufacture.

The Stearns has a double carburetor, which by simple pressure upon the throttle, may be made to produce 60 H.P. when needed as smoothly and easily as it does 30 H.P. in its ordinary running.

The most carefully built car, the best road car, the car with the most flexible motor—call upon any of the dealers at the addresses below to prove it to you.

DEALERS  
The Motor Shop  
A. E. Morrison Co.,  
The Reyburn Motor Car Co.,  
Scottsdale Auto. Co.,  
U. S. Auto. Co.,

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Boston, Mass.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Scottsdale, Pa.  
Rochester, N. Y.

THE F. B. STEARNS CO.  
Cleveland, Ohio

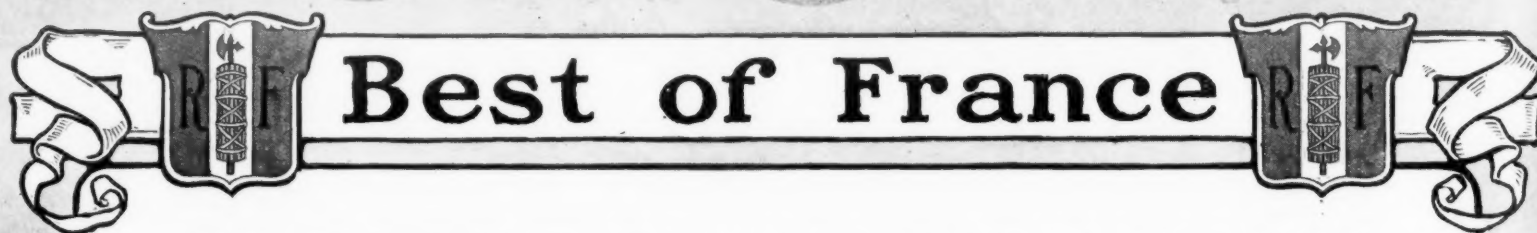
MEMBERS A. L. A. M.

DEALERS  
Capitol City Auto. Co.,  
Automobile Co.,  
Fort Pitt Auto Co.,  
The Githens Brothers Co.,  
Hughes Auto Co.,  
Atlanta, Ga.  
San Francisco, Cal.  
Pittsburg, Pa.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Cincinnati, O.

Agents for  
C.G.V. the best of FRANCE STEARNS the best of AMERICA FRANKLIN the best light car in the WORLD  
ENGLISH DAIMLER best of ENGLAND BABCOCK the best electric in the WORLD



# C • G • V •



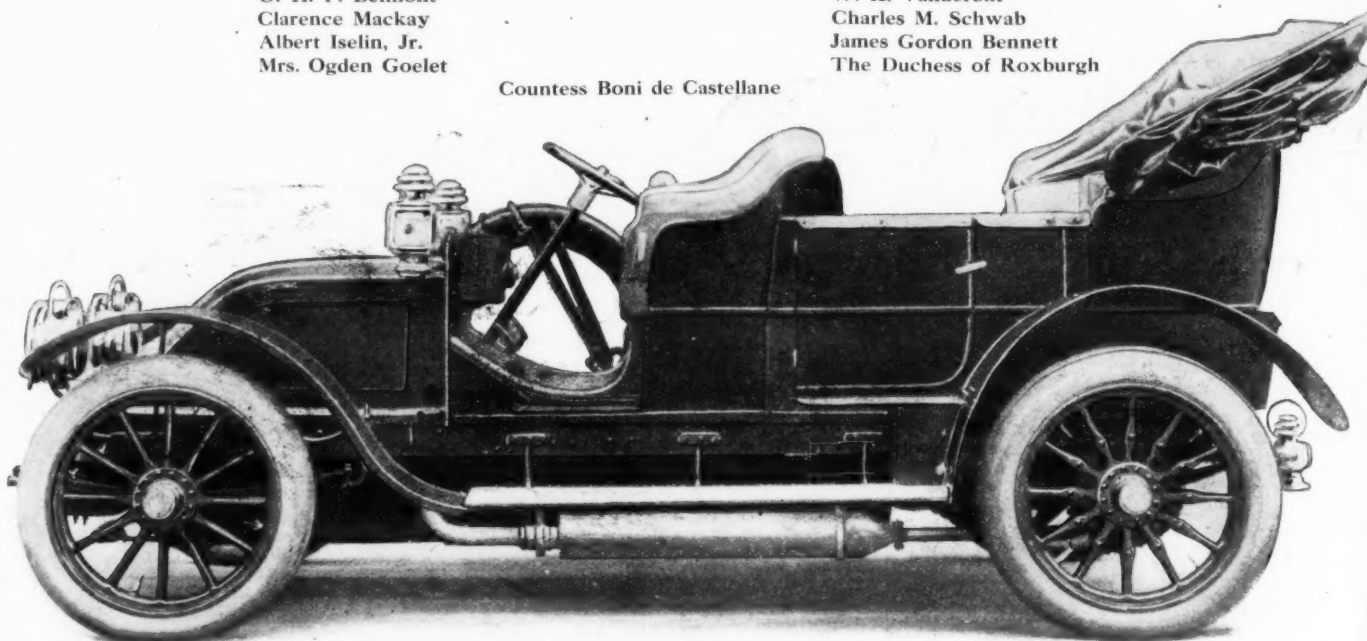
For five consecutive years the C. G. V. has received the Gold Medal of the Paris Salon—the highest possible award.

The C. G. V. is the choice of those Americans who are privileged to inspect the automobile in its native land. Among the many prominent Americans now driving the C. G. V. are

W. Waldorf Astor  
O. H. P. Belmont  
Clarence Mackay  
Albert Iselin, Jr.  
Mrs. Ogden Goelet

Whitelaw Reid  
W. K. Vanderbilt  
Charles M. Schwab  
James Gordon Bennett  
The Duchess of Roxburgh

Countess Boni de Castellane



50 H.P. Touring Car Victoria Top—Seat covers. Complete equipment. Price \$11,100

The C. G. V. cars for 1906 were so uniformly successful and so perfect mechanically that there was room for but few minor improvements in the 1907 model.

|  |                     |                    |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| DEMOUNTABLE LIMOUSINE. The ideal touring car for all seasons.                              | 30-35 H.P. \$9,600. | 50 H.P. \$11,600   |
| LANDAULET. A closed car for inclement weather and an open car for fine.                    |                     | 30-35 H.P. \$9,600 |
| LIMOUSINE. The ideal town car, seating comfortably five people inside.                     | 20 H.P. \$8,100.    | 30 H.P. \$9,600    |
|  |                     | 50 H.P. \$11,600   |
| TOURING CAR. Unsurpassed for hill climbing, speed, and getaway. Can carry seven passengers |                     | 30 H.P. \$9,100    |
|  |                     | 50 H.P. \$11,100   |
| TOURING RACER. 70 miles an hour on the road, but smooth and quiet and easy to handle.      |                     | 75 H.P. \$13,100   |

The C. G. V. cars sold in America are especially adapted to American roads.

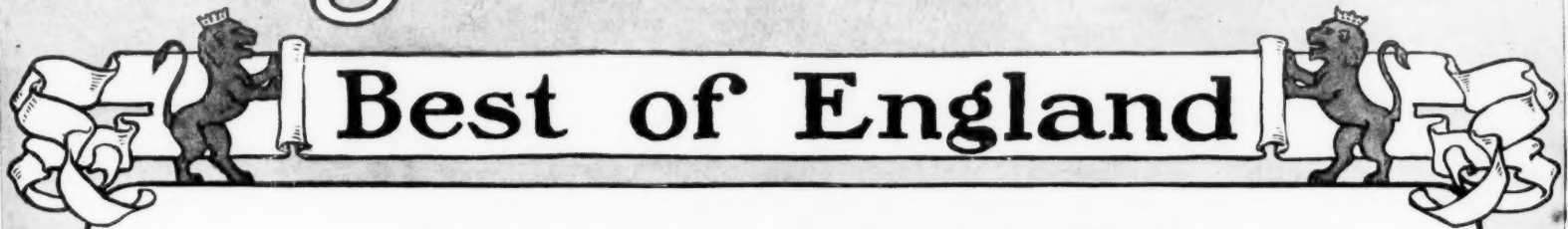
The C. G. V. Import Company, 1849 Broadway, New York

Agents for  
C.G.V. the best of FRANCE STEARNS the best of AMERICA FRANKLIN the best light car in the WORLD  
ENGLISH DAIMLER best of ENGLAND BABCOCK the best electric in the WORLD

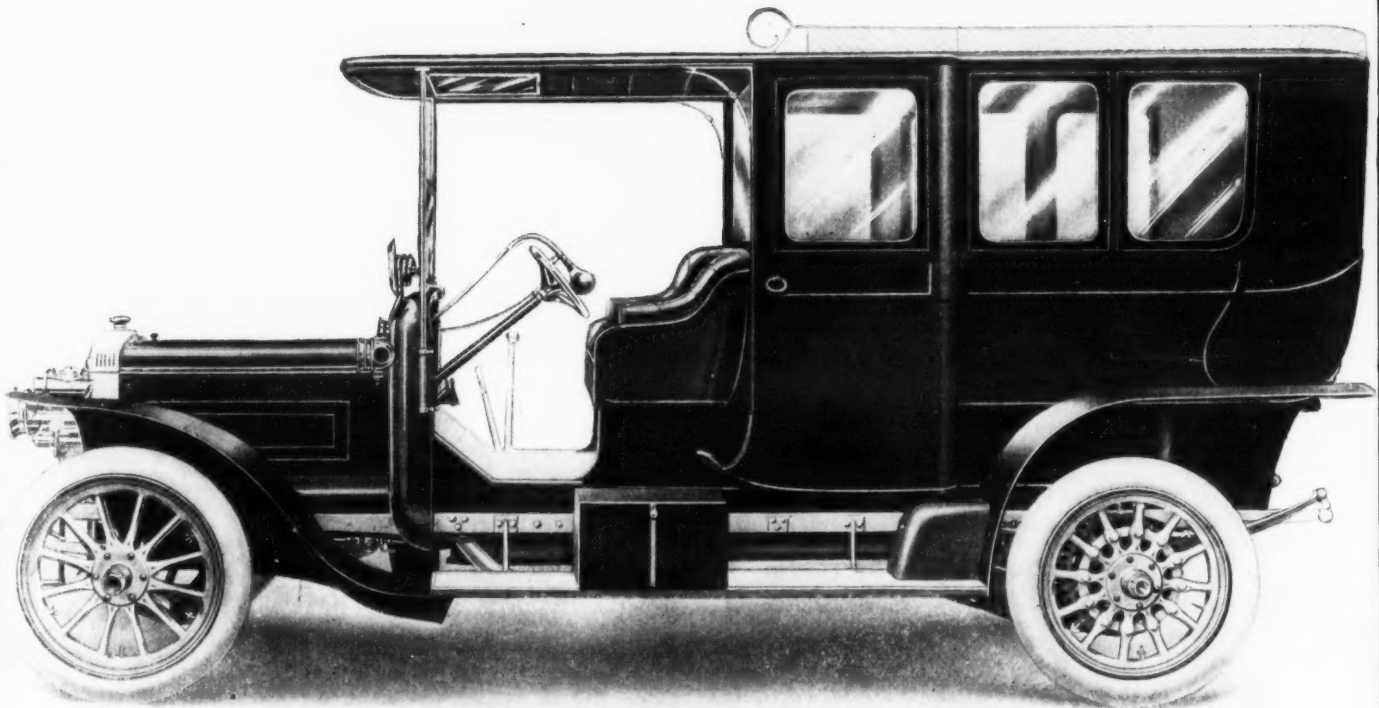




# English Daimler



The Car of the King of England  
and the Car de Luxe of the World



30 H.P. English Daimler Limousine (seating 5 passengers inside). Complete equipment. Price \$9,000

The English Daimler, long the standard car of England where it is endorsed and used by King Edward the VIIth, has gradually extended its popularity throughout the entire world. Not until 1906 did it reach the United States. Its great success on the rough roads and bad hills of the British Colonies suggested it as the ideal car for America where travel is hard, fast, and far.

The English Daimler Frame is a peculiar point of excellence. Constructed of pressed steel, it is unusually low, thus greatly facilitating entrance to and exit from the carriage. Yet the motor is so raised from the frame as to give eleven inches road clearance.

Long springs and a silent motor ensure pleasure and comfort. Fast as it is, the English Daimler may be driven through traffic as slowly and quietly as any electric. Hill climbing ability proved at every contest held in the East during the last year. English Daimler engineers have done their work on the road rather than at the drawing board; their ideas have been worked out in the best equipped automobile factory in the world. The result is a car that makes touring a real pleasure and not a game of chance.

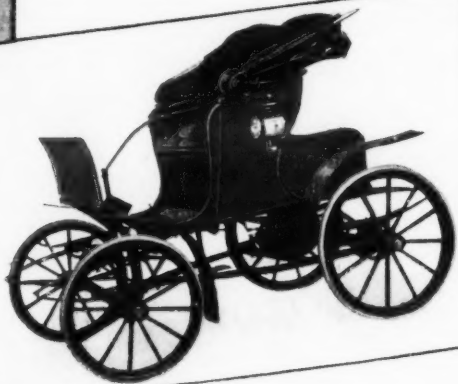
English Daimler Co., 1743 Broadway, New York

Agents for  
C.G.V. the best of FRANCE  
ENGLISH DAIMLER best of ENGLAND  
STEARNS the best of AMERICA  
FRANKLIN the best light car of the WORLD  
BABCOCK the best electric in the WORLD



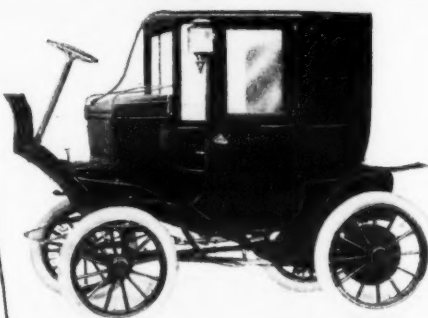
# Babcock Electric

## Best of Electrics



### The Babcock Stanhope

A luxurious car for park and boulevard. Room for two or three. Can make 18 miles an hour, and easily runs 50 miles on a single charge. Large elastic tires of solid rubber obviate tire expenses; perfected springs insure the easiest of riding. For seven years the most popular Electric in America. Price \$1650



### The Babcock Brougham

A carriage of the most approved and luxurious type—drawn not by horse but by electricity. The ideal vehicle for private use about town; for the opera or a round of calls. Can be cared for in any stable or garage. Batteries accessible and easily removed. Four full elliptic springs guarantee perfect comfort. Twenty miles an hour; fifty miles without recharging. Price \$4000.



### The Babcock Victoria

The ideal car for a country place. Light and snappy, ever handy; 30 miles an hour, and a hundred miles on one charge. The mechanical part of this car is a duplicate of the one that made the New York and Philadelphia run as mentioned below. Altogether the highest development of the Electric Motor car. Its construction rivals in every respect the best automobile of any type. Model No. 5, Runabout, price \$1400. Model No. 6, Victoria, as illustrated above, price \$1600.

The Electric is the ideal car for city use (95 per cent of your driving is about the city!).

*The Babcock is the best Electric in the world.*

"When you build right it works right and is right."—the Babcock.

For running about town; for ladies' use; for doctors or business men; as an all around handy car, the Electric is beyond compare.

*Absolutely clean; noiseless; easy to operate; always ready; trustworthy—the Babcock.*

A Babcock stock car, Model 5, runabout, price \$1400, made the run from New York to Philadelphia, October 13, 1906, at an average speed of 14 miles per hour on one charge of the batteries. This is the long distance record for one charge of batteries. This feat was witnessed by the representative newspaper men of New York City who accompanied the run in separate cars and who attest to it.

*The Babcock Batteries are the Lightest and Best.*

**Babcock Electric Carriage Company**

Buffalo, New York

C. G. V. the best of FRANCE  
ENGLISH DAIMLER best of ENGLAND

Agents for  
STEARNS the best of AMERICA

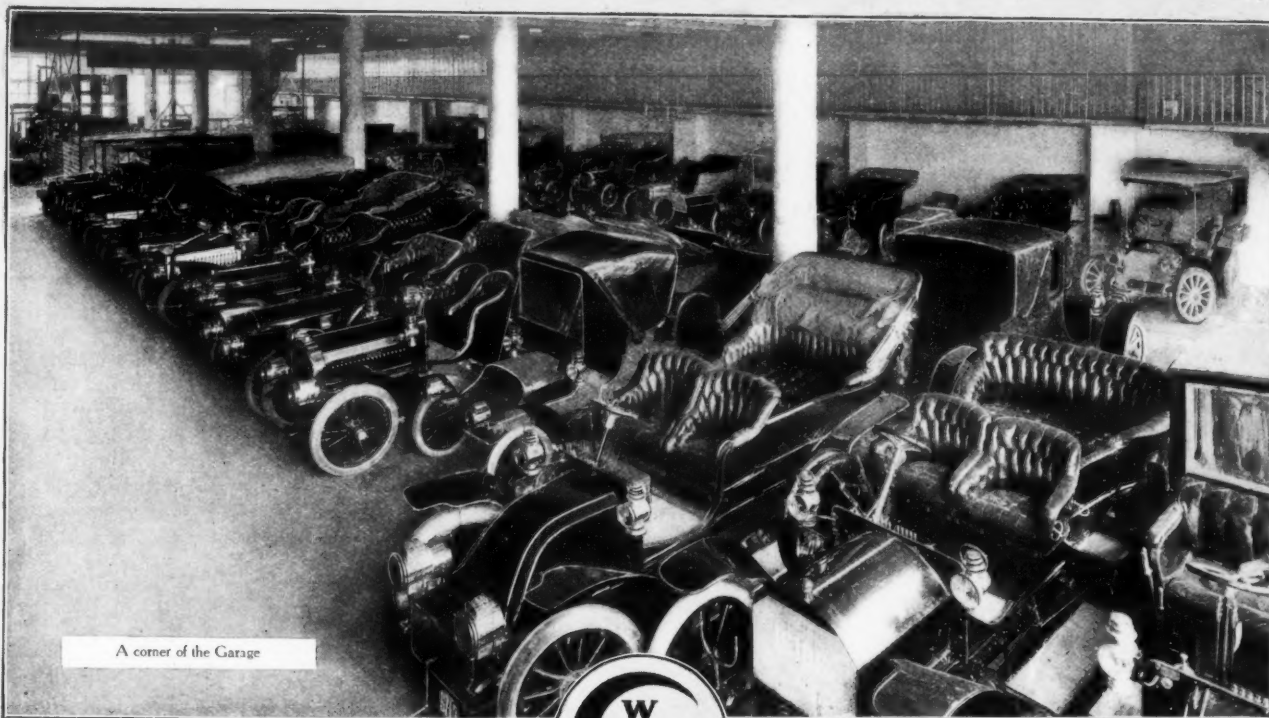
FRANKLIN the best light car in the WORLD  
BABCOCK the best electric in the WORLD

# Wyckoff, Church & Partridge

BROADWAY AT 56TH STREET



# THE TWENTIETH CENTURY MOTOR SHOP



A corner of the Garage

There are dozens of splendid automobiles on the market to-day, but you can count on your fingers those backed by organizations designed primarily to meet the customer's every need after he has bought the car. The Wyckoff, Church & Partridge shop is a XXth Century organization—service to our patrons is our business and our ambition. When we have sold a car, we feel that our business has only just begun.

We sell the cars of five manufacturers: C. G. V. (French); English Daimler (English); Stearns (American); Franklin (American Light Car); Babcock (American Electric). By handling representatives of these various classes of cars—each one of which we believe the best of its class—we are enabled to satisfy any demand, from a 75 H. P. Touring-Racer at \$13,600 to a little Electric Runabout at \$1,400. Courtous and experienced demonstrators are always glad to exploit any or every feature of any or all of our cars. Immediate delivery is the rule rather than the exception in the Wyckoff, Church & Partridge Sales Department.

Every branch of activity has its own department in charge of an experienced manager and competent assistants. The work of these various departments is controlled and co-ordinated in the executive offices. Mr. C. F. Wyckoff, President of the Company, has the financial management of the business; Mr. A. W. Church, Secretary, is in charge of all mechanical work; Mr. E. S. Partridge, Vice-President, directs the activity of the Sales Department. A General Manager, Mr. Oscar Warner, looks after the details of administration in all departments. Guy Vaughan, the well known driver and mechanical expert, acts as our consulting engineer.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of automobiles can be put away comfortably in our garages. Two hundred cars are stored with us regularly. The garage operations are divided into four separate departments—storage, electric ser-

vice, repairs and supplies—each department under the direct supervision of a man with wide experience in that particular branch of garage work.

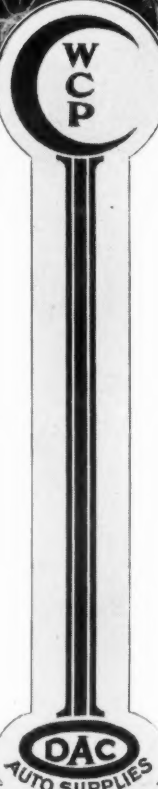
Our Repair Department, for instance, is the largest in the world, equipped with the finest up-to-date machinery. The unusual size and consequent steady work enables us to employ specialists instead of expecting our mechanics to be jacks-of-all-trades. Moreover we can furnish in advance to owners an exact estimate on the cost of any repairs they may contemplate.

In the Storage Department, we have a force of workers and polishers at work all night. A vacuum system of cleaning for upholstery and cushions is an important adjunct. Portable air-tight gasoline trucks deliver gasoline to the car. We keep an accurate check on the movements of all cars in our charge and are glad to report them at any time. A telautograph ensures the exact and prompt delivery of every message to chauffeurs.

An attractive club room for chauffeurs is one feature that makes for the comfort of the drivers. Shower baths and lockers with combination locks are also provided for your man while he is with us.

Our DAC Supply Department, also the largest of its kind in the world, carries constantly in stock tires, lamps, horns, and even wearing apparel. Dozens of other little conveniences that belong only to the very large establishment are found at the Wyckoff, Church & Partridge shop. We have a robe room, where robes, valuable furs, coats, etc., may be left in perfect safety; we have a booth where one can check any bundles or packages during his convenience; we have further for each owner, a large steel locker where he may lock up anything he desires.

In a word, the Wyckoff, Church & Partridge Organization is an establishment where completeness, efficiency, and service are both means and ends. Whenever you happen on Broadway come in and let us show you our idea of a XXth Century Motor Shop.



Agents for

C. G. V. the best of  
ENGLISH DAIMLER best of

FRANCE  
ENGLAND

STEARNS

the best of

AMERICA

FRANKLIN  
BABCOCK

the best light car in the  
the best electric in the

WORLD  
WORLD



# FRANKLIN



Notice how much room there is to get in or out on the driver's side

**The complete luxury of riding in a Franklin car is the big result of many small perfections.**

The self-finding gear-shift is an example: A driver cannot go wrong in shifting Franklin gears. Simply by a pull or a push the lever finds the right notch and stays there. It cannot go beyond unless you want it to. No "feeling" for the notch; no cautiousness required. The shift is instant—and certain. The control, too, is so perfect—gas, air, and governor working together automatically—that you can run the car almost without gears.

Again, Franklin air-cooling, with the Franklin auxiliary exhaust, gives you 50 per cent more ready power than is possible in any other motor of the size; while light weight and the non-vibrating Franklin construction turn that power into useful ability, and allow you to use it comfortably on any road.

All these details mean safety, convenience, unhampered use of power, easy mind and perfect bodily comfort. In short, the complete motoring luxury that is found only in Franklin cars.

Write for the latest edition of the Franklin 1907 catalogue. A book worthy of the cars

Shaft-drive Runabout \$1800

Four-cylinder Touring-car \$2800

Four-cylinder Light Touring-car \$1850

Six-cylinder Touring-car \$4000

Prices in standard colors and equipment f. o. b. Syracuse. Special upholstery, equipment and colors extra

**H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO., Syracuse, New York, M. A. L. A. M.**